The Columbian.

VOL. 33 BLOOMSBURG, PA., THURSDAY, JUNE 9, 1898. NO. 23

JUDGE IKELER ANSWERS THE CRY OF FRAUD.

So long as the contemptible falsehoods published by Krickbaum and Vanderslice in the *Sentinel*, and circulated by the two men who, only a few days ago, swore to be my true friends, viz: Herring and Rhawn, were directed only against myself and family, I have declined to answer the same, preferring rather to treat such malicious concoctions with silent contempt.

But now, when their vile attacks are directed against the honest men who constituted the election boards of the 4th ward of Danville and Mayberry township, Montour County, and when to account for their crushing defeat, they attempt to cast a criminal reflection upon the honest citizens of that township, by alleging a fraud in the casting and counting of their votes, I am compelled to speak in their behalf.

The *Sentinel* is saying that I carried Montour County by a fraudulent return from Mayberry township. Little, Krickbaum, Vanderslice, Rhawn, Herring, and all their underlings, are trying to deceive the people with the report that the vote of this district should have been Little 13, Ikeler 10. *Read the affidavit at the close of this article. The individual name of every Ikeler voter is given*, and I openly defy my enemies to show that any one of these 15 men did not support me. I only ask the public to pay no attention to the stories published at the last hour, when I have no opportunity to deny them.

In this contest I am simply asking for my second term, and am only opposed by men who are my personal enemies. *I have no newspaper with which to slander my opponent and will not resort to such contemptible methods.* They may abuse me as they will, but I shall not indulge in their newspaper war. I have already carried one County, honestly and fairly, and in the late Montour County convention, when the Krickbaum—Herring—Little combination were crying fraud, Sheriff George Maiers openly told the convention that as chairman of the investigating committee he had been fraudulently approached nearly a dozen times by men who sought to influence his conduct, but that *in every instance this villainous conduct was performed by Little men, and never by an Ikeler supporter.*

And yet they cry fraud! Why, at that convention E. B. Tustin, cashier of the First National Bank, a bitter Republican, was present with the boodle. It was used, and used freely, to influence the chairman of the convention to appoint a committee who would throw out enough of my districts to elect the tool of Krickbaum and Vanderslice.

They tell the people that the return from Mayberry township was fraudulent, and yet at 1 o'clock, on Sunday, Herring and Rhawn were at the house of the delegate from Mayberry, pleading with him to bring them the official paper. He was an honest man and refused.

Read the following affidavit containing the names of the 15 Ikeler voters, procured by the outraged election officers as a vindication of the charges brought against them and backed by the individual affidavits, the originals of which are now in my possession.

MONTOUR COUNTY, SS:

Emory S. Kimble, being duly sworn, deposes and says:—

1st.—That he was the regularly sworn and appointed clerk of the election board of Mayberry township, Montour county.

2nd.—That at the late Democratic primary election, E. R. Ikeler received 15 votes for the office of President Judge and R. R. Little received 13 votes. *That no other report or different figures were ever given out by the election officers.*

3rd. That in order to absolutely refute the charges of fraud now being circulated, I herewith append the names of the 15 electors who cast their votes for Judge Ikeler:

1. Emory S. Kimbel.
2. Joseph Swank.
3. M. A. Pensyl.
4. Z. O. Vought.
5. H. A. Bennett.
6. James Brofee.
7. N. E. Brofee.
8. Irvin Vought.
9. H. S. Shultz.
10. Isaac Adams.
11. Christopher Vought.
12. Samuel W. Mutchler.
13. Jerry Vought.
14. Ruben R. Kline.
15. Wm. E. Bird.

EMORY S. KIMBEL.

Sworn and subscribed to before me this 7th day of June A. D. 1898.
(Seal of the Court.)
E. G. HOFFMAN,
Prothonotary.

Could any thing be fairer than this affidavit? And yet they cry fraud. Ought I not at least to receive fair play?

E. R. IKELER.

A NICELY ARRANGED PIGEON LOFT.

Boyd C. Evans, of the Bloomsburg Store Company is the owner of one of the most complete pigeon lofts in this section of the State. Our reporter visited the place last week and was greatly surprised at the up-to-date manner in which everything about the building was arranged. The building is a two story structure, fitted up with every modern convenience, namely, burglar alarms, drinking and bathing fountains in which clear fresh water is constantly running, and time clocks. The latter is used to tell at just what time a pigeon returns after being liberated from some distant town.

The loft is stocked with upwards of a hundred and fifty of the feathered pets, consisting of homers, spouters, outside and inside tumblers, fantails, and several other varieties, and Mr. Evans has pedigrees for nearly all of them. He has one pair of homing pigeons which were imported from Belgium and cost fifty dollars, one of which was the winner of 1st diploma 300 mile concourse race, competing against the whole United States.

Boyd's whole heart and soul is in the business and it is his ambition to be among the fanciers who lead and not follow. He is now considering the erection of an addition to the building to be used for a reception hall, so that he will have a place to entertain his friends when they call on him to talk pigeons. A visit to the place is worth any one's time.

He is daily testing their speed, flying them from Danville, Sunbury and other towns, and the birds have made remarkably good time. We have no doubt that when Uncle Sam decides to use the carrier pigeons for war purposes, Boyd will be able to lend some assistance.

A MENACE TO HEALTH.

On the east side of the canal on Catharine street there is a pest hole that is a constant menace to the health of the residents of that section. It is a nuisance of long continuance, and instead of being abated by the proper authorities, it seems to be permitted and encouraged by them. A sign invites everybody to "Dump your rubbish here." The filling in of Catharine street for the bridge abutment has formed a dam which backs the water up, and there it stands, green and slimy, with here and there the carcass of a dead dog, cat, or chicken festering on its surface. And into this pestilential mass the public is invited to dump their rubbish, and they do it. Ashes reeking with the rotten offal that usually gets into the ash heap, and all sorts of decaying matter is dumped there, and the odor is at times almost unbearable.

Besides this, the water is backed up over land, and damages may ensue. This matter needs the immediate attention of the Council.

DEATH OF JOHN J. McHENRY.

The subject of this sketch was born at Stillwater, Fishingcreek township, April 3, 1824, and died at his home in Benton, three miles above his birth place Saturday evening, aged seventy-four years. He started in the mercantile business in Benton in 1865, which he has conducted ever since. In 1847, he married Miss Sarah, daughter of John Lundy of Rohrsburg, who together with seven children survive. He was well known all over the county.

The funeral service was held yesterday afternoon. Interment in the Christian Cemetery at Stillwater.

THE BAND.

Under the leadership of Prof. Lucey the Bloomsburg Band is progressing rapidly, and they play good music, and play it well. On Tuesday evening they were on the streets and serenaded R. R. Little Esq., Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Sloan, Mr. and Mrs. Grier Quick. A large crowd followed them, attracted by the excellent music. No town in this section can now boast of a better band. The boys ought to be encouraged.

WAR NOTES.

Every Cuban cable has been cut, and Blanco is entirely shut off from the outside world.

The Spanish vessels captured by our navy, and now lying at Key West, will be used by the government as transports to carry soldiers to Cuba and other points.

5000 American troops were landed six miles from Santiago on Saturday, and more are on the way.

Captain Gridley who commanded Dewey's flagship at Manila, and was wounded there, died at Kobe, Japan, last Saturday.

A Spanish spy system conducted in Canada by Lieut. Carranza, has been discovered by our secret service agent, and England will expel all spies from her territory.

Sampson has silenced the Santiago forts. Under the tremendous fire of ten warships the Spanish defences crumbled to dust. Several of the enemies' warships are reported sunk. Schley's fleet also took part in the bombardment. An attack by our land forces is now made easy and Santiago will soon be in our hands.

Admiral Dewey is to be presented with a beautiful sword by the government.

Alumni Banquet.

The fifth annual banquet of the Bloomsburg High School Alumni was held at the Exchange Hotel Friday evening. Through the kindness of Bryfogle Bros., the dining room and parlor were decorated in a very tasteful manner with flowers and plants.

There were about one hundred present to share in the festivities. From eight o'clock till ten the time was very pleasantly spent in social conversation, when it was announced that the banquet was ready. They all marched out into the dining room and seated themselves around the tastefully arranged tables. After all had done justice to the repast J. C. Brown who was the master of ceremonies made a few remarks. The toasts were responded to by Harry S. Barton, Mrs. Minnie Hehl Buck, Charles E. Kesty, John Traub, Martha Bruglar, Josiah Johnson, Annie Simon and Edward Lewis. After these the directors were called upon and made brief speeches. After a few words by Prof. Sterner and Samuel Pursel, all joined in singing "The Star Spangled Banner."

The music, which was furnished by the Clover Mandolin and Guitar Club was very nicely rendered.

REMARKABLE ESCAPE FROM DEATH.

Lewis Mensch, son of Thomas Mensch of Franklin township had a remarkable escape from death on Saturday afternoon. He was engaged hauling sand and while crossing the tracks of the Pennsylvania Railroad, at a private crossing about three miles below Catawissa was struck by the north bound passenger train. The horses, a fine large team of sorrels were both killed, the wagon smashed, and strange to say, Mr. Mensch escaped with but a few slight bruises. The horses were carried along one on each side of the engine for a distance of about two hundred feet.

Hon. Russel Karns, of Laporte, went to Benton, Columbia county, on Sunday, and on Memorial Day presented Karns Camp, Sons of Veterans, with a beautiful U. S. Army regulation flag. It was of the best banner silk, fringed with silk bullion, silk tassels and cords, and the staff surmounted with gold eagle. At the breaking out of the Civil war, Lieutenant Karns led a detachment of Benton boys to the front, and it is especially fitting that the sons of his old soldiers should name their camp after him. We have had the pleasure of inspecting the flag, and it is a beauty.—Sullivan *Review*, June 2.

Owego has a Jasper Purple and Danville a lawyer named Scarlet, but Towanda bears off the palm for Blacks, Browns, Greens and Whites.—*Towanda Journal.*

Bloomsburg has all the last four and can go several better. We have the Blues, and we also have some black Greens.

GIDDINGS. GIDDINGS.

A Positive Closing Out

of this entire stock without reserve, and at

ABSOLUTE COST.

Summer Suits for men, boys or children

At about what it costs to make. No trash, no poorly made sweatshop goods. The very best made.

Suits at $3.75, worth from 5 to $6.
Suits for 5.00, " " 7 to 8.
Suits for 6.00, " " 8 to 9.
Suits for 7.00, " " 10 to 12.

Stiff and soft Hats,

3.00 kind, $2.00. 2.50 kind, $1.75. 2.00 kind, $1.50, and so on down.

Summer shirts,

Fine French Madras and Cheviots, a big line of $1.00 grades at 50c.

Straw Hats,

Big lot of men's $1 hats, large sizes 50c.

Men's and boys' crash hats, 19c.
Fine $1.00 laundried shirts, colored bosom, white bodies, 50c.
Men and Boys' all wool sweaters, 59c.

SHOE PRICES

That you'll not match again for such sterling qualities.

Hundreds of pairs ladies' shoes for 98c., worth from 2 to $4.
" " men's " at $1.98, worth 3.50 to $5
" " women's finest shoes, 1.20 to $2, worth 3 to $4 (broken sizes).

Hundreds of buyers are coming in from every section of the county.
Tell it around, come yourself.

This sale is absolute, and every article in both stores will be closed out completely.

GIDDING & CO.

The White Front. The White Front.

Nearly opposite Court House.

Don't get confused with any other store in this neighborhood.

RECEPTION TO MR. RATTI.

Joseph Ratti, proprietor of the Silk Mill, one of the most prosperous industries of our town, who left here about twomonths ago to visit his former home in Italy, returned on Tuesday, and in celebration of his safe arrival, and to show the high esteem in which he is held, a reception was tendered him by a number of his friends at the Exchange Hotel Tuesday evening. It was a happy crowd, and it goes without saying that they had a good time.

The large parlor was used for a dining room. It was very tastefully decorated with flowers, flags and bunting. The party consisted of sixteen.

MENU:

Soup, Beef la Rice.
Lettuce. Cheese.
Mason. Fish. Soft Shell Crabs.
New Boiled Potatoes.
Olives. Sliced Cucumbers.
Claret. Broiled Chicken with Sauce.
Asparagus. Brown Sweet Potatoes
J. H. Mumm's. Loin of Beef, Brown Dressing
Mashed Potatoes. Chicken Salad.
Green Peas.
Sliced Tomatoes. Baked Macaroni.
Apples. Bananas. Raisins.
Oranges. Nuts.
Ice Cream. Strawberries.
Layer Cake Fruit Cake. Lady Fingers.
Maccarons.
Tea. Coffee.

Each guest received a menu, which was in the shape of a folder on one page contained the following:

Special Menu.

In Honor of Joseph Ratti,
Tuesday Evening June 7th, 1898,
Exchange Hotel,
G. Snyder & Son, Proprietors,
Bloomsburg, Pa.

The Bloomsburg Band enlivened the occasion with a few selections.

The wet spring throughout the country has made glad the hearts of agriculturists who raise the annual American hay crop, which, with a little warm sunshine to cure it, will be the greatest this year ever known. Last year's hay crop in the United States was valued at nearly $400,000,000, and the record-breaker for the current season should far exceed this imposing figure.

Many of the store windows are patriotically decorated. H. R. Snyder's grocery and L. Gross' clothing store are among the most noticeable.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION AT ESPY.

For two days at Espy, Pa., June 2 and 3, with the evening between them, there was held a convention of the Sabbath School Association of Columbia county, Pa. Delegates from every part of the county were present, making a full attendance and a most interesting convention.

The program was carried out in full and contained some exercises of great value to S. S. workers, among which we might mention a series of excellent papers on the life of Christ by Rev. A. H. Smith of Berwick, Pa. Several helpful addresses by Rev. Roads, D. D., the State Sec'y of Sabbath School work in Pa.

There was also a most interesting talk by Rev. J. D. Smith of Bloomsburg, on Elements of Success in Sunday School Work. The reports from the different schools and the many district presidents were all encouraging, showing the work of our county to be in good condition. The only trouble in these conventions is the small number of people outside of delegates who get to hear these exercises, and consequently to be educated and enthused by them.

The Sunday School cause is one of intense and thrilling importance. Rev. A. H. Smith suggested a Bible Institute in Columbia county this summer, and on motion the work was taken up and a committee was appointed to take charge of it—Revs. A. H. Smith, B. C. Conner, Thomas, Martyn, Albeck and McLinn; Messrs. J. C. Creveling, A. W. Spear, H. R. Bower, M. I. Low, C. E. Yorks and T. H. Edgar.

This committee will hold a meeting in Bloomsburg Y. M. C. A. hall on June 20, at 2:30 p. m.

Children's Day was observed at Lime Ridge M. E. Church last Sabbath evening. An unusually large audience gathered to listen to the exercises given by the children and young people. The program had many good features and was well rendered. The church was tastefully decorated with spruce, the Stars and stripes and cut flowers.

There will be preaching at Fowlerville next Sabbath at 10.30 A. M., Lime Ridge 3 P. M., Children's Day exercises at Espy at 7.30 P. M.

CARD OF THANKS.

At a meeting of Ent Post G. A. R., Friday evening, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That a vote of thanks be extended to the Bloomsburg Cornet Band, Ladies' Circle, Sons of Veterans and P. O. S. of A. for their assistance on Memorial day. Also to all friends for their liberal donation of flowers, also to Rev. M. E. McLinn and Rev. James Smith for their excellent Memorial sermons, and to Fred Ikeler for the eloquent and appropriate address in the cemetery. Also to all orders, Normal cadets and Fire Companies for participating in the parade, also to the *Daily* and other Bloomsburg papers for calling the attention of the people to the celebration.

M. P. LUTZ,
W. O. HOLMES,
C. P. SLOAN,
W. R. RINGROSE,
Z. THOMAS,
} Com.

Judges' Pay.

Bloomsburg, Penna., June 8th, 1898.

MR. EDITOR:

In reply to numerous inquiries pertaining to paying Judges' salaries, permit me to inform the public that the Judges, President and Associates, are paid by the State, out of State money, in the same way as the Governor. Members of the Legislature, State and County Superintendents' as well as the State and public School Appropriations.

The State funds are derived from taxes on Railroad Companies, Insurance Companies, Liquor Licenses, Notaries Public and Tax on monies at interest. There is not a taxpayer in the County who directly pays one cent to our Judges, and if they pay no State Tax then they do not contribute to the support of the Judges at all. Columbia County derives far more Public School appropriations than she pays in taxes.

G. S. FLECKENSTINE, Treasurer.

A festival will be given by the Alumni of the B. H. S. at the High School Building on the evening of June 10th. Strawberries, Ice-cream and Cake will be served. Everybody welcome.

AMERICAN VICTORY.

MARIA TERESA SUNK AND SANTIAGO FORTS SILENCED.

Spanish Admit Considerable Loss Both on Land and Sea—News Coming as It Does from Spanish Sources, Seems to Indicate American Success.

Cape Haytien, June 8.—Further advices from Santiago indicate the success of the American arms in Monday's engagement.

It is reported here that the first class armored Spanish cruiser Maria Teresa was sunk by the fire of the American fleet.

It appears that a landing of American troops was effected near Daiquiri, some distance east of Aguadores, and near the railroad station, connecting with Santiago de Cuba. Later an engagement took place between the American force and a column of Spanish troops which had been sent against the landing party. The accounts of the battle obtainable here, being from Spanish sources, do not set forth the result. Therefore it is to be inferred that the Americans were victorious, and that is the belief which prevails here.

The fighting before and in the vicinity of Santiago de Cuba continued the greater part of Monday, from 7.45 a. m. until nearly 11 o'clock. Ten of the American warships maintained a steady and carefully directed fire against El Morro Castle and the batteries at Punta Gorda, Socapa and Cincoreales, in addition to bombarding the Spanish fleet in the harbor. The percentage of effective projectiles was very large.

It appears from the best information obtainable at this place (the cable station connecting with Santiago de Cuba) that immense damage was inflicted on the enemy. The Spaniards admit that the bombardment from the American fleet was most destructive. About sixteen hundred projectiles are said to have been fired by the American warships, and it seems that the responsive fire from the Spanish forts and ships was scarcely felt at all by the Americans.

Fortifications Riddled.

The fortifications near the entrance of the harbor are described as being riddled with solid shot, and shattered by the explosion of the immense shells fired by the American battleships. The Spanish batteries are understood to have been virtually silenced, and El Morro and the fortifications at Socapa and Punta Gorda are reported to have been demolished by the three hours uninterrupted hammering of the American fleet.

The American attack is said to have been specially directed against Aguadores, a small coast town a little to the east of the entrance of Santiago bay. The idea of the American admiral, it appears, was to land troops and siege guns there, after reducing the defences of the place, and thence make a determined and more close assault upon Santiago de Cuba, which, in view of the present condition of its fortifications, may be expected to yield very soon after the beginning of such an attack.

From the information obtainable it cannot be doubted that the net result of Monday's fighting was extremely disastrous to the Spanish defences.

Cubans Attacked by Rear.

It is also understood here that the Cuban trops maintained throughout the greater part of Monday an attack by land on Santiago de Cuba, and the Spanish reports say the garrison lost heavily in killed and wounded.

The military commander of Santiago de Cuba acknowledges the following killed among the land forces:

Colonel Ordonez, Captain Sanchez, Lieutenant Yrizar of the artillery, and Perez and Garcia, both Spanish officers. Their rank is not mentioned, however.

The Spaniards also admit the loss of twenty-one infantry soldiers severely wounded and say one soldier was killed. But it is believed the losses of the Spaniards were much more heavy.

In the naval force the Spaniards say that the officer who was second in command of the partly dismantled cruiser Reina Mercedes and five sailors and an ensign were killed. The wounded Spanish sailors, it is asserted, number sixteen men.

The loss on the American side, the Santiago de Cuba report says, is unknown.

The Spaniards asknowledge that a great deal of damage was inflicted on the Spanish cruiser Reina Mercedes, and they say Morro Castle shows great gaping breaches in its walls.

THE SPANIARDS IN MONTREAL.

An Interesting Legal Fight in Prospect Over Carranza and Du Bosc.

Montreal, June 8—The writ of capias issued Monday against Lieutenant Carranza and Senor du Bosc, the Spanish agents here, is not returnable until six days hence, unless the Spaniards move for an immediate return. An interesting feature of the case is that the prosecution has secured seizure before judgment, in the hands of the Bank of Montreal. The legal fight is expected to be interesting when the cases come before the courts, and eminent counsel have been engaged on both sides. The capais case will probably come up today and it is said to be the intention of the defence, if they succeed in quashing the capias, to have Kellert, the private detective, rearrested for malicious prosecution.

The Star's Ottawa dispatch says that the government has so far received no communication as to the reported movement for the deportation of the Spaniards from Canadian territory. The matter would be brought to the notice of the government by a communication from the colonial secretary to the governor general, by whom it would be forwarded to the Dominion cabinet. A delay of several days may intervene before the matter comes before the government.

Big Sea Going Tug.

Philadelphia, Pa., June 8.—The new sea going tug Dewitt C. Ivens was successfully launched Monday. The new boat takes the place of the old Dewitt C. Ivens, recently purchased by the government. The hull, which is steel, is 92 feet long, 19 feet beam, 10 feet two inches deep It has been stated that the government may purchase this boat also.

She will be completed in less than a month.

The Holland submarine boat is at Norfolk, Va.

BOTTLED AND CORKED

A RECKLESS DASH INTO SANTIAGO CHANNEL UNDER FIRE.

Official Report From Sampson—He Says Six Spanish Ships Are Unable to Escape—Merrimac Sunk by Design—Hobson and Seven Men Prisoners of War.

Washington, June 6.—The Spanish fleet is now helpless, being held captive in Santiago harbor. The narrow channel leading into the harbor was completely blocked early Saturday morning, when the United States collier Merrimac was sunk across the entrance. It is now impossible for the Spaniards to get out, and it is equally impossible for any vessel to get into the harbor. Therefore, the Spanish first class armored cruiser Maria Theresa, Cristobal Colon, Vizcaya and Almirante Oquendo, with the two torpedo boat destroyers, Furor and Pluton, are no longer of any use to Spain.

This result was accomplished through the heroism of Lieutenant Richmond P. Hobson, assistant naval constructor, and Daniel Montague, George Charette, J. C. Murphy, Oscar Deignan, John P. Phillips, John Kelly and H. Clauson. The latter, a coxswain of the New York, took part in the expedition against orders. They were all captured by the Spaniards, but the Spanish admiral, in recognition of their bravery, sent word to the American admiral under a flag of truce, that he was willing to exchange the prisoners, and assuring the American commander that they would be treated with the greatest kindness. Money and provisions have been sent to them, and the necessary steps are being taken to bring about their exchange.

LIEUT. RICHMOND P. HOBSON.

Lieutenant Richmond Pearson Hobson, assistant naval constructor, was born at Grensboro, Alabama, August 17, 1870, and was appointed, after a competitive examination, to the Naval Academy in May, 1885. He was the youngest member of his class, but graduated at the head of his eighteen companions. He has studied engineering under the auspices of the United States government, in France, and was made assistant naval constructor in 1891. He is the author of a semi-political work entitled "The Situation and Outlook in Europe," and was assigned to the flagship New York when Rear Admiral Sampson sailed for the West Indies. Lieutenant Hobson is a nephew of John M. Morehead of North Carolina, and is a grandson of Chief Justice Pearson of that state. He is unmarried, and his father, Judge James M. Hobson, lives at Grensboro, Ala.

The three men from the Merrimac's crew were all green hands, and shipped recently for the war.

The Merrimac had on board 600 tons of coal when she was scuttled across the channel.

In the dark of the early morning the Merrimac, without a light showing anywhere, dashed well within the line of the forts before she was discovered, our ships thundering at the enemy's batteries to divert their attention from the collier.

The eye could not follow the Merrimac, but the ear soon told that she had been detected by the Spaniards, for the fire from up the channel indicated that every possible gun was being brought to bear on her.

The Spaniards may also have endeavored to destroy her by the mines they are supposed to have in the harbor, but if the attempt was made it did not succeed.

For the Merrimac went to the point to which Admiral Sampson had directed Hobson to take her. There she was anchored and coolly swung across the channel.

Then Hobson blew a hole in her bottom, and with his seven men, only two of whom had been injured, took to the boat.

All that is vet known of that heroic dash, bevond these bare facts, comes from Admiral Cervera himself.

The Spanish commander sent word to Admiral Sampson, under a flag of truce, of the capture of the eight American daredevils.

He gallantly praised their heroism and offered to arrange an exchange of them for Spanish prisoners now in the hands of the United States.

From the boat bearing the flag of truce it was learned that the Merrimac was frequently hit while steaming up the narrow channel, but that none of the shots disabled her machinery.

More than a hundred projectiles struck near her, over a dozen struck home, and two of her intrepid men were bruised by splinters from the woodwork.

When Hobson left the ship in the boat he made an effort to row out of the harbor and regain the American fleet, but he had gone too far up the channel, and he soon saw that the effort to pass all the aroused batteries in the then daylight, would mean the sacrifice of all his crew.

So he turned and rowed straight for the Spanish squadron. Some shots were still sent after the boat, but before long the Spaniards saw that Hobson evidently intended to give himself up, and ceased firing.

The American lieutenant rowed straight to the Almirante Oquendo and surrendered himself to Admiral Cervera, who received the prisoners courteously and treated them with the respect due gallant men who were prisoners of war.

The war department has begun to mass thirty days' rations for General Lee's troops at Jacksonville, Fla.

REPORTS OF TWO ADMIRALS

Sampson and Cervera Each Tell How the Battle Went at Santiago Harbor.

Washington, June 8.—A dispatch from Rear Admiral Sampson, given out by the navy department late last night says:

"Bombarded forts at Santiago 7.30 to 10 a. m to-day, June 6.

"Have silenced works quickly without injury of any kind, though within 2,000 yards.

"SAMPSON."

Madrid, June 8.—The following official dispatch has been received from Admiral Cervera:

"Six American vessels have bombarded the fortifications at Santiago and along the adjacent coast.

"Six were killed and seventeen wounded on board the Reina Mercedes; three officers were killed and an officer and seventeen men were wounded among the troops.

"The Americans fired 1,500 shells of different calibre.

"The damage inflicted upon the batteries of La Socapa and Morro Castle was unimportant.

"The barracks at Morro Castle suffered damage.

"The enemy had noticeable losses."

DEATH OF COMMANDER STURDY.

Taken Suddenly Ill at Sea—To Be Buried To-day.

Key West, Fla., June 8.—The United States collier Pompey, formerly the British steamer Harlech, arrived here yesterday morning from Norfolk, Va., with her commander, Lieutenant Commander E. W. Sturdy, dead on board, and Lieutenant K. C. Norton in charge of the ship. Lieutenant Commander Sturdy was not feeling well when the Pompey sailed on Friday morning. He was taken ill off Cape Henry. He soon became unconscious and died. There was no physician on board.

He was born in Massachusetts fifty-one years ago, and had been in the service thirty-five years. He was appointed to the Naval Academy in 1863, and after his graduation took a special cruise in the Minnesota. He was commissioned a lieutenant in 1871, was temporary superintendent of the Nautical Almanac in 1882, assistant superintendent in 1883 and 1884, and afterward served at various stations and at the Washington navy yard. He reached the grade of lieutenant commander in April, 1892. His family lives at Annapolis. The interment took place here yesterday with fitting naval honors.

Oregon Republicans Win.

Portland, Ore., June 8.—Latest returns from elections show large Republican gains in every county of the state over the vote of 1896. Partial returns from twenty-five out of the thirty-two counties of the state show that Geer, Republican, for governor, will have about 10,000 plurality. Moody, Republican, for Congress, in the Second district, will have a plurality approaching 5,000. Tongue, Republican, is re-elected to Congress from the First district by more than 2,000 plurality.

The Legislature is overwhelmingly Republican, being made up as follows: Senate, Republicans 23, opposition 7; House, Republicans 44, opposition 16. The figures may be slightly changed by later returns.

Coal for Spain's Fleet

St. Thomas, Danish West Indies, June 8.—It has been learned from inside sources, unquestionably trustworthy, that the French trans-Atlantic liner Versailles is about to make an attempt to supply coal to the Spanish collier Alicante.

The Alicante was left behind when Cervera's fleet touched at Martinique, and is believed to have reached Porto Rico later.

The Versailles was loaded from lighters in St. Thomas harbor Monday night with 1,200 tons of coal, intended to be transferred to the Alicante, just outside the three mile jurisdiction of the St. Thomas authorities.

Spanish Ship Tries the Blockade.

Washington, June 8.—The state department has received a cablegram from Consul Dent, at Kingston, Jamaica, in which he states that it is reported there that a Spanish vessel carrying $60,000 to General Blanco, is endeavoring to reach Vera Cruz, Mexico.

It is probable that the vessel has attempted to run the blockade and after several unsuccessful attempts has been forced to seek the port of Vera Cruz for coal.

The cablegram was referred to the navy department, and a cruiser will no doubt be sent after this desirable prize.

Train Wrecked.

Cairo, W. Va., June 8.—The east bound passenger train No. 4, on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, due here at 8 a. m., Tuesday, was derailed a quarter of a mile west of this place. Engineer Hanway was fatally injured. Fireman Grith was slightly injured and two tramps, Dan Reardon and Thomas Peters, sustained broken legs. No passengers were hurt. The derailment was caused by a rock being placed on the track.

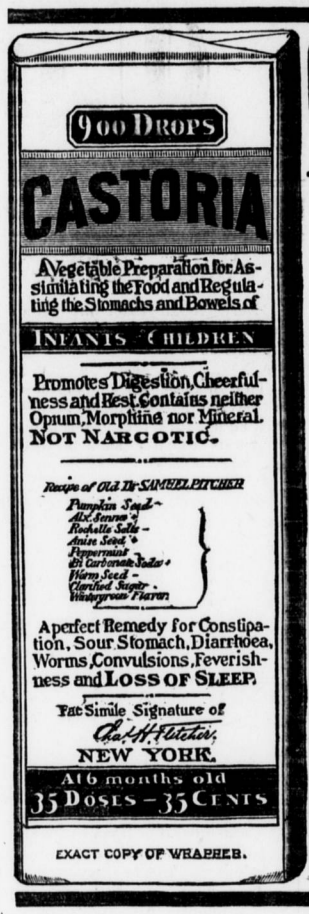
Bank Failure at Delhi.

Washington, June 8.—The comptroller of the currency has received a telegram announcing the failure of the Delaware National Bank of Delhi, N. Y.

In its last report the bank had individual deposits amounting to $28,979 and a surplus of $17,746. The capital of the bank was $100,000. The failure is said to be due to excessive loans.

More Bonds for New York.

New York, June 8.—The board of estimate have ordered the issue of bonds to the amount of $17,337,016.66, to pay for public improvements in the boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, authorized by the Strong administration in the closing months of 1897, but never issued, and of bonds to the amount of $2,487,823.66 for the new East river bridge.


900 DROPS
CASTORIA
A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of
INFANTS CHILDREN
Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral.
NOT NARCOTIC.
Recipe of Old Dr SAMUEL PITCHER
A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.
Fac Simile Signature of
NEW YORK.
At 6 months old
35 DOSES – 35 CENTS
EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

The Kind You Have Always Bought.

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

"East, west, home is best," if kept clean with

SAPOLIO

STOVE NAPTHA, the Cheapest and Best Fuel on the market. With it you can run a Vapor Stove for one-half cent per hour. Give us a call and be convinced.

W. O. Holmes, Bloomsburg, Pa.
Eshleman & Wolf, "
L. E. Wharey, "
W. F. Hartman, "

MISERIES OF THE GREAT.

Bacon was avaricious, and his greed led to his disgrace.

Defoe had more than one dose at Newgate and the pillory.

Gibbon was gouty. He grew so stout he could not dress himself.

Cowper was all his days overshadowed by the gloom of insanity.

Spenser, the poet, suffered the extremes of poverty and neglect.

Milton was blind in old age and often lacked the comforts of life.

Tasso was poor most of his days. His miseries finally drove him mad.

Julius Cæsar had a weak digestion and was subject to epileptic fits.

Palestrina lived in poverty most of his days and died in great want.

Le Sage was poor all his life. In old age he was dependent on his son.

Peter the Great was half crazy most of his life through drink and rage.

Selden was once sent to prison for his attack on the divine right of kings.

A Wet and Stormy June.

Hicks says June weather is to be rainy and stormy. The first half will be made up like the latter part of May. Brilliant and severe lightning will accompany the storms on account of the continued perturbations of Saturn's opposition. The storms will travel eastward.

Very warm weather will precede general showers and numerous electrical and hail storms from 19 to 22. After all these storms cool weather will likely prevail. Venus disturbance and the summer solstice will cause the storms and electrical phenomena during the latter part of the month. The first part of July will be rainy and the latter part will be characterized by intense heat and excessive dryness.

England has learned a lesson from the Jameson raid. Mr. H. Cavendish, who was making preparations to send a large and heavy armed "scientific" expedition into the country on the southern border of Abyssinia, has been notified by the government that it is advisable for him to postpone his project.

English papers are enthusiastic over the splendid fighting qualities of American seamen and marksmen in the present war. It is not surprising. Americans are like Shakespeare's model man in peace, modest and mild behaved, in war transformed to men who can give blows so fast and heavy that none may withstand them. This is the way we have.

No individual or nation is worth being kept alive that is not a good, strong fighter. This does not mean quarrelsome. The best fighters are the best tempered people. They hold themselves in control and on ordinary occasions are as good natured and amiable as a Newfoundland dog. They do not froth and foam. The qualities that enable them to whip in a fight they control and utilize for pushing their way in the peaceable victories of industry, and they always go up head. But if their rights are trampled on it will not be healthy for the person who undertakes it.

The nation that can fight, but does not do so unless compelled to, is the one that wins. The nation that cannot fight has lost its manhood and is a sheep among governments. China is an example. With her vast population, wealth, fertility, resources and area she ought to be one of the great powers of the globe. Instead of that she is falling in ruins, and the other powers are seizing the pieces.

The Island of Cuba is 730 miles in length and has an average width of 80 miles. Havana, the capital is 78 miles from Key West, which distance can be covered by a dispatch boat in four hours. The area of Cuba is about 44,000 square miles. Smaller than the state of New York. It has a population of 1,600,000, of which but a small proportion are Spaniards.

The courts of Pennsylvania have decided skim milk can be sold in this state, provided no false pretenses are made. In other words, the skimmed article must not be sold as cream. It would seem that the intervention of a court ought not to be necessary to convince the housewife of the difference between the pretended and the genuine article.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

Fine PHOTOGRAPHS and CRAYONS at McKillip Bros., Bloomsburg.

The best are the cheapest.

TID-BITS FOR MA' HONEY!

and tender little juicelets for the children, are all right, but papa and "the boys" want a good, big, juicy steak, roast or chop when business or school duties are over, and we can cater to them all. Our stock of prime meats is unexcelled for quality, and we send them home in fine shape.

J. E. KEIFER.

THE MARKETS.

BLOOMSBURG MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY. RETAIL PRICES.

Butter per lb	$ .20
Eggs per dozen	.12
Lard per lb	.07
Ham per pound	.10
Pork, whole, per pound	.06
Beef, quarter, per pound	.07
Wheat per bushel	1.00
Oats " "	.35
Rye " "	.50
Wheat flour per bbl	5.75 to $10
Hay per ton	9
Potatoes per bushel	1.00
Turnips " "	.25
Onions " "	1 00
Sweet potatoes per peck	.35
Tallow per lb	.05
Shoulder " "	.09
Side meat " "	.08
Vinegar, per qt	.05
Dried apples per lb	.05
Dried cherries, pitted	.12
Raspberries	.12
Cow Hides per lb	.3½
Steer " " "	.05
Calf Skin	.80
Sheep pelts	.75
Shelled corn per bus	.50
Corn meal, cwt	1.25
Bran, "	1.00
Chop "	.90
Middlings "	1.00
Chickens per lb new	.12
" " " old	.11
Turkeys " "	.12½
Geese " "	.14
Ducks " "	.08

COAL.

No. 6, delivered	2.60
" 4 and 5 "	3.85
" 6 at yard	2.35
" 4 and 5 at yard	3.60

The Leading Conservatory of America
CARL FAELTEN, Director.
Founded in 1853 by E. Tourjée.
NEW ENGLAND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC. BOSTON-MASS.
FRANKLIN Sq.
Send for Prospectus giving full information.
FRANK W. HALE, General Manager.

PATENTS

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OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE THE U. S. PATENT OFFICE. We have no sub-agencies, all business direct, hence can transact patent business in less time and at Less Cost than those remote from Washington.

Send model, drawing or photo, with description. We advise if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured. A book, "How to Obtain Patents," with references to actual clients in your State, County, or town sent free. Address

C. A. SNOW & CO., Washington, D. C
(Opposite U. S. Patent Office.)

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c, and $1.00 at Druggists

6-9-4t.d.

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Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

THURSDAY, JUNE 9, 1898.

Entered at the Post Office at Bloomsburg, Pa., as second class matter, March 1, 1888.

OUR OFFERS FOR 1898.

We are able to offer our subscribers some special inducements for advance payments for 1898.

THE COLUMBIAN, and *New York World*, three times a week, $1.65.

COLUMBIAN and *Philadelphia Weekly Times* 1 45.

COLUMBIAN and *Demorest's Magazine*, 1.75.

COLUMBIAN and *Farm News*, 1.00

Subscribe now, and get the benefit of these reduced rates. tf.

BRIEF MENTION.

About People You Know.

Mrs. Amos Buckalew is visiting at Hazleton.

I. A. Snyder spent Sunday with his wife at Sunbury.

A. H Stroh has accepted a position in F. P. Pursel's store.

J. E. Roys spent Wednesday up the creek on a fishing expedition.

W. S. Rishton went to Jamison City on Monday to fish for trout.

Mr. and Mrs. Grier Quick have returned home from their wedding tour.

Mrs. R. C. Drinker and children of Bethlehem are in town visiting relatives.

Llewallyn Prosser and wife, of Hazleton, are on a visit to friends in town.

Edward Eyer came up from Philadelphia on Sunday and spent a few days with his parents on Market Street.

W. C. Richart of Iron Street, is on a fishing tour to the North Mountain. His son Lester is with him.

Miss Musia Kahler of Sixth Street, will spend the summer at Coatesville. She left for that place on Monday.

Geo. E. Elwell went to Harrisburg on Wednesday to attend a meeting of Democratic editors, the object being the formation of a State Association.

Rev D. N. Kirkby, Col. J. G. Freeze, Geo. E. Elwell and J. G. Wells will go to Altoona on Tuesday next to attend the annual convention of the Diocese of Central Pennsylvania.

A. W. Jones, a former resident of Bloomsburg, now a member of the firm of Jones & Walter, of Wilkesbarre, was a visitor to town on Friday. He reports everything moving along nicely up the river.

Legal advertisements on page 7.

The regular monthly meeting of the Town Council will be held tonight.

The Central Pennsylvania Telephone Company is extending its line from Berwick to Briggsville.

Ray Sterling, aged thirteen years, died at his parents' home on West Third Street Friday afternoon last. He was buried on Sunday.

Ashland claims to have more flags flying than any other town of its size in the state. Nearly every day witnesses the raising of a flag.

Telephone No 1034

Moth Balls, . . .

The BEST and CHEAPEST MOTH DESTROYER Known,

10c. a lb., 3 lbs. for 25 cents.

Moth Flake,

For under Carpets, SAME PRICE,

W. S. RISHTON, Ph. G.,

Opposite P O. Pharmacist

By the way what is the matter with the wheat question. The republican organs have kept unusually quiet since the cereal took a drop last week.

Rumor has it that there will be several weddings in Bloomsburg in the near future. Victims of Cupid's dart are always quite numerous in June.

John Singley died at his home in Main township on Tuesday afternoon. He was about fifty-five and had lived in that township for a number of years.

Michael Dormer of Centralia was lodged in jail Friday evening on charge of having assaulted one Michael Grant, who it is said is in a very critical condition.

H. M. Hockman has opened a confectionery store in Danville. Harry Christian will dispose of his business on Market Street and take charge of the Exchange Bakery.

John L. Richardson's new house on Normal Hill is about completed. When it is entirely finished it will be one of the prettiest of the many pretty homes in that part of town.

The weather during the past week has been very favorable to the farmers. The tillers of the soil are rejoicing over the prospects of good crops this fall.

The money spent on our navy should not be considered a war expenditure. Our navy has always been too small, and even now, after the several additions which have been made, is too small for a first class peace preserver.

A quoit match is being talked of between Orangeville and Bloomsburg. It is the intention to select five of the best pitchers from each place. We don't know how the Orangevillians are this season, but if we are to judge them by their reputation in years gone by, it will make our representatives hustle to win.

Charles L. Hawley Esq., of Scranton, the Prohibition candidate for President Judge of this district will make a personal canvass of the two counties. He is an able and well-known attorney, was the Prohibition candidate for Governor in 1894, and intends giving Columbia and Montour counties a lively campaign.

The engagement of Miss Rachel Reese the accomplished daughter of Captain Edward Reese, of Park Place, and Robert Hartman, one of Bloomsburg's sterling young men, is announced. The wedding will take place shortly. Miss Reese is well and favorably known to many of our townspeople. She was formerly of Centralia. —Mt. Carmel *Star*.

Nine carrier pigeons were let loose in the river park this morning. They were brought from Bloomsburg by Arthur Roan, who is training them. He says it takes twenty minutes for the birds to fly from Sunbury to Bloomsburg. The birds are owned by Boyd C. Evans, manager of the Bloomsburg Store Company.—Sunbury *Item*.

The coming democratic primaries to be held Saturday, will be the first election under the new party rules, which were adopted at the convention last year. Under the new rules, the delegate system is done away with and the successful candidates will be chosen by the popular vote of the people. This is a great improvement over the old system and will prevent fraud to a considerable extent. The election officers will be a judge and two inspectors who will be appointed by the Chairman of the County Committee. As the election will be of more than ordinary importance, every democrat should make a special effort to get out and vote.

A Thrilling Lecture.

It will be a rare treat to hear Prof. Van Liew give his illustrated lecture in the Methodist Church next Friday Evening June 10 on "Cuba and the War." He will use his powerful double stereoptican and with it throw upon the screen nearly 150 large clear views. The lecture is drawing immense audiences in other places and is spoken of by all who hear it as intensely interesting and full of valuable information. The admission is a *silver offering at the door*. There will doubtless be a great audience to hear this most thrilling lecture.

Notice to the Democratic Voters of Columbia County and to the General Public.

We will establish temporary headquarters at Bloomsburg, in the Peacock Building on Main and Market Sts., on Saturday night, June 11th, to be continued until after the County Convention. Arrangements have been made for the prompt collection of the Official returns from every voting district in the County whereby the results of our coming Primary Election will be made known, as far as received, by public bulletin, at our Headquarters in Bloomsburg, and at all local Telephone Stations throughout the County.

The issuing of bulletin will begin at 8:30 P. M. and will be issued regularly each hour thereafter until 11:30 P. M. All persons living in the vicinity of a telephone office who feel interested, will please see the owners of local phones and arrange for receiving the news.

This is being done for the pleasure of the general public and all parties concerned.

Very Respectfully,
JOHN G. McHENRY,
Chairman Dem. Standing Com.
R. G. F. KSHINKA,
Secretary.

Prof. Coles For June.

The Army Worms, the Grasshoppers, and the Locusts will again make their Appearance.

The death of Gladstone fulfilled our prediction for May "that England would be cast into deep mourning." The revolutionary feeling in Spain came as we predicted; and also the destructive storms and floods, all proving the correctness of our prophesies. This mouth Earth will pass through the "House of Enemies," and be opposed by "House of Sickness," which means more trouble for us all. Disease epidemics will sweep thousands away to death, and wars, pestilences, earthquakes, famines, etc., will commence their work of destruction, and during the next six months will break all previous records. Many nations now enjoying "peace and plenty" will be brought down to war and want. Watch the bright star in the golden west, for when it reaches sign Libra we have reason to believe that Cuban freedom will be proclaimed.

Our prediction "that the bright star in the golden west would be directly in the pathway of the moon, and would cause high gales and destructive storms between the 17th and 23d of May," was also verified by the death dealing cyclones that swept the Western States at that time. Another sea of gaseous matter is now passing between us and the sun, and its shadow will reach us sometime between the 3d and 10th inst., we think, and will cause fearful storms of wide range, both on land and sea. If the magnetic currents continue to run northward great storms and floods will sweep the Eastern States, as well as the Western and Southern. Extreme heat waves will pass over the country, and these will be followed by frost, and snow in some localities. Fierce electrical storms accompanied by high gales and cutting hail, will pour down streams of white lightning and cause destructive conflagrations. There will be one grand —almost continuous— display of forked-lightning this month.

This month will have twenty "high flood" days, (twelve of them running right along in succession without a break) and there will be five high flood Wednesday. This unusual occurence indicates the coming of a severe drought, therefore all grass, grain or vegetable seeds should be sown on the high flood days, and planted deep down in the soil, so that their roots may draw water from the earth to extinguish the fires of the burning sun on their tender structures above. The army worms, the grasshoppers and the locusts will again make their appearance and do great damage. The potato louse (miasmatic microbe) has already put in its appearance, and all potatoes planted at low ebb time will be slowly consumed before the 10th of July, as though a fire had swept over them. Truly, the spider she spins her network for prey, and catches the insects that cometh her way! But the farmer, he ploweth his furrows for naught—the reason; Not planting in "signs" as he ought.

Mars is directly opposite Jupiter, our financial indicator, and that Earth is midway between them both in the barren and unfruitful sign Sagittarius. This portends more sorrow for England, an epidemic of financial troubles in many countries and a very sudden turn in the present state of war conditions. Either peace will be proclaimed or Spain's army will be reinforced by some other nation. There will be trouble all along the line and an attack will be made upon our sea coast by both man and the elements. The bad nature in men and women will break out and cause a record of crimes such as the world never before experienced. Watch out for another strange phenomena in the heavens this month. Germany may give us trouble.

PROF. C. COLES, Kingston, Pa.

Did You Take Scott's Emulsion

through the winter? If so, we are sure it quieted your cough, healed the rawness in your throat, increased your weight, gave you more color, and made you feel better in every way. But perhaps your cough has come back again, or you are getting a little thin and pale.

Then, why not continue the same helpful remedy right through the summer? It will do you as much good as when the weather is cold.

Its persistent use will certainly give you a better appetite and a stronger digestion.

It will cure your weak throat and heal your inflamed lungs. It will cure every case of consumption, when a cure is possible.

Don't be persuaded to take something they say is just as good.

All Druggists, 50c. and $1.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, N. Y.

J. E. ROYS.

LET YOUR OPTIC NERVE TRANSMIT THESE FACTS TO YOUR BRAIN.

We carry the Largest and Most Complete Line of Spectacles and Eye Glasses in the county. We furnish skilled service and guarantee a perfect fit.

EXAMINATION FREE.

J. E. ROYS.
OPTICIAN.

CHILDREN'S DAY.

In the Methodist church next Sunday most interesting children's day exercises will be held. Beautiful decorations, charming and inspiring music, interesting recitations by the children and young people.

PROGRAMME.

9:00 A. M. Regular Sunday School Session.

10:00 A. M. Baptism of children.

10:30 A. M.

1. Organ Voluntary and Prayer by the Paster.
2. Opening Address—Robert Cox.
3. Song—Joyous Children's Day—Class of Girls.
4. Summer Time—Members of Primary Class.
5. Recitation—Nellie Rawlings.
6. Solo—Charles O. Skeer.
7. Song—We will shine for Jesus—Entire Primary Class.
8. Recitation—We've always been provided for—Miss Maud Belig.
9. Song of the Flowers, The Flag Song, The Bible Lamp, The Little Soldiers, All for Jesus.
10. Recitation—Leerea White.
11. Recitation—Fred Kline.
12. Remarks by the Pastor.
13. Collection, Benediction, Organ Postlude.

7:30 P. M.

In the evening the programme is entitled "Pictures of Heroic Methodism" and the exercises will be full of historic interest.

PART I.

1. Introductory address—Harry Hess.
2. Don't laugh at us—Harry Hartman.
3. If! If!—Helen Peacock.
4. The Boyless Town—Maurice Buck.
5. Motion Song.
6. Katie's Luncheon—Nola Cook.
7. Just you and I—Nellie Bomboy.
8. God Wants the boys and girls—Ammon Metz, Bessie Wall.

PART II.

1. Leader—Miss Mabel Moyer.
2. Epworth Rectory—Harry Dodson.
3. The First Methodists—The Holy Club—Miss Dora Jury.
4. An Eventful Card Party—Misses Nellie Wilson, Fannie Fry and Elsie Hicks.
5. Heroes of the Saddlebags—Ralph Smith.
6. Cokesburg College—Misses Lillie Hidlay and Minnie Deily.

There will be exhibited six large pictures of Heroic Methodism, and excellent and old time music will be rendered during the evening. The public invited and welcomed to these delightful exercises.

The President of France now expresses the hope that the efforts of the neutral powers will succeed in restoring peace between this government and Spain. The neutral powers may save their efforts. Peace will come when we have whipped Spain into asking for it, and agreeing to accept it upon our terms and not before.

The following letters are advertised June 7, 1898: Blosburg Basket Factory, Carl Harvey, Mrs. Mary E. White. Cards, David Black. Will be sent to the dead letter office June, 21, 1898.

O. B. MELLICK, P. M.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

Hot Weather Goods Opportunities.

Crash and Duck Dress Skirts at 69c each.

Wash Dress Goods.

American organdies,	12½c yd
Finer organdies,	15c yd
Fine lawns,	10c yd
Dress ginghams,	10c yd
36 in. Madras ginghams,	12½c yd
33 in. woven Madras,	30c yd
Fine printed Madras,	15c yd
Yard wide Percales,	7c yd
Colored Ducks,	12½c yd
Crash Suitings,	16c yd
Blouse Linens,	17c yd
Dress Linens,	25c yd
Finest Organdies,	25c yd
Galatea Suitings,	10c yd

Ribbons.

Almost anything you might want in the way of ribbons you will find in this stock.

See the 35c Moire ribbons.

Best Taffeta ribbons, made 5 in. wide, at 50c yd. Narrower widths lower in price.

Red, white and blue ribbons.

Flag pins at 5c each.

Corsets and Waists.

Summer corsets,	47c yd
Knitted waists,	25c yd
R & G French Corsets,	$1.00 ea

Dress Goods Saving.

45 in. check Mohairs, 45c yd worth 59c

All wool Vigoroux, 39c yd worth 50c

50 in. granite Suitings, 75c yd worth 85c

50 in. all wool Serges, 59c yd worth 75c

White Dress Goods.

French muslins,	45c yd
66 in. Organdies,	44c yd
36 in. Linon de Irlands,	20c yd
Fine dotted Swisses,	40c yd
40 in. white Lawns,	8c yd
Colored Swisses,	22c yd
Fine P Ks,	25c yd
Colored P Ks,	35c yd

SHIRT WAISTS.

We have clipped part of the price off a lot of Shirt Waists. It will pay you to act quick if you need waists.

Underwear

For the hot weather is here in all grades, all prices.

Ladies' vests, 50c and down to 5c each.

Children's vests,	8c
Ladies' vests,	20c

Special Lisle thread ladies' vest at 25c ea.

Fancy Plaid Sashes.
Lace Curtain Specials.
Silks for Waists.

H. J. CLARK & SON, Bloomsburg, Pa.

I. W. HARTMAN & SON.

SPECIAL JUNE SALE
—OF—
SHIRT WAISTS
—AND—
SUMMER DRESS GOODS

From 7 o'clock a. m. to 8 o'clock p. m.

The special sizes are here in Shirt Waists for you.

The special styles are here in Thin Dress Goods for you.

This is a good time of year to buy a nice Silk Cape, or a Tailor Made Suit, or Silk for a Waist, or a ready made Wrapper, or a black, plain or figured Dress Skirt, or Lace and other Trimmings for your dress.

We have a good line of Ornaments for Dress Trimmings.

The Organdies and all thin Summer Dress Goods are in the front part of our store this spring.

Ladies' Muslin Underwear, and ladies', misses', and children's Gauze Underwear are all in the rear end of the store.

Children's ready made Dresses and Skirts save anxious mothers many hours of hard work. We have a good assortment of them.

New line of Dress Linings of the latest makes just received.

Our Fancy Dish Department, with handsome wedding and birthday presents, is always kept replenished. They go all over the country.

I. W. HARTMAN & SON.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Cail and see samples of our new lithographing printing for all kinds of commercial work. It is new and very pretty, and costs no more than other printing. THE COLUMBIAN office. tf

HOOD'S PILLS cure Liver Ills, Biliousness, Indigestion, Headache. Easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

Before You Ride Your Wheel

Be sure to shake into your shoes Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It keeps your feet cool and comfortable, prevents sweating feet and makes your endurance ten-fold greater. Over 100,000 wheel people are using Allen's Foot-Ease. They all praise it. Ladies, insist on having it. It gives rest and comfort to smarting, hot, swollen, aching nervous feet. At all druggists and shoe stores, 25c. Sample FREE by mail. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y. 5 26 4td

FOR RENT.

Rooms on 3rd. floor, COLUMBIAN building. Steam heat, gas or electric light, water. Apply to
tf. GEO. E. ELWELL.

If you want lithographed bonds, certificates of stock, checks, drafts, diplomas, or any thing in that line, the COLUMBIAN office can furnish them. See samples.

A fine line of new styles in wedding invitations just received at THE COLUMBIAN office. tf.

Lithographed bonds, stock certificates, and checks are furnished at THE COLUMBIAN office. tf.

EMBARKING FOR CUBA.

The Troops at Tampa Are Ready to Sail—About 20,000 Regulars Will Go.

Washington, June 8.—After the cabinet meeting yesterday Secretary Alger announced that he had received a telegram from General Shafter, at Tampa, stating that the troops at that place were being put on transports, and that they would all be embarked by this morning.

The telegram further stated that the vessels would sail for Santiago to-day or Thursday, and that they would arrive at Santiago by Sunday.

It is stated that between 18,000 and 20,000 regulars will be embarked.

This is the first official acknowledgement of the embarkation of troops. It is thought by some that General Shafter's telegram has been delayed several hours, and that the embarking began Monday night, as clearly understood here.

The statement that the regulars were going to sail does not controvert the statement that the siege trains and heavy artillery, as announced in these dispatches yesterday, have already landed in Santiago.

It was announced at the cabinet meeting that a telegram had been received from General Shafter and that the troops were already on board the transports.

No More Delay.

At the cabinet meeting the president expressed himself as dissatisfied with the delay in sending troops to Santiago and Porto Rico. The situation in regard to supplies and equipment, as reported officially by General Miles, was discussed, and it was further determined that there should be no further delay, and that the troops, which have been delayed on account of the blockade on the railroads, must be equipped and supplied speedily, and the movement to Cuba and Porto Rico begun at once.

The cabinet also discussed the situation at Manila, but expressed perfect confidence in Admiral Dewey's ability to handle the conditions there, and as reinforcements are already on the way to him, there was nothing that the cabinet could do but wait for reports from him after the United States soldiers have arrived. The president and his advisers felt great satisfaction over the work of the navy and the conduct of the war up to the present time, and now that every effort is being made to put the army in first class condition, the administration is confident that things will move along with rapidity and success.

The Reported Landing.

While the officials of the war department still deny that troops have landed at Santiago, they are particular to say that the army has not landed. They do not talk about he expedition of engineers, which, as stated in these dispatches, is the one which is supposed to have disembarked at Punta Cabrera, near Santiago. This expedition contained about a thousand soldiers with heavy siege guns, and as these were met by the insurgents, the latter having begun work on the roads leading to the hills back of Santiago, there can be little doubt that the siege guns are now being placed in position, if not already planted.

General Miles has sent some very plain reports to the president and Secretary Alger.

PRIZE SHIPS TO BE SOLD.

Vessels Captured by the United States Will Be Disposed of June 27.

Key West, June 7.—All the prize ships condemned by the United States will be sold here at public auction June 27, with the exception of the Panama, which has been sent North, and possibly the Guido, which has also been sent North.

It is expected that a large number of buyers will be attracted here by the sale. The cargoes, aside from perishable goods, which are being disposed of as fast as possible, will be sold at the same time.

The released steamships Catalina and Miguel Jover will clear from here for their home ports as soon as the necessary bonds are given to protect the government in case the decision of the lower court is reversed by the supreme courts and the captures held to be lawful prizes of war.

Negotiations for the bonds are being made in New Orleans. In the case of the Catalina bond has been fixed at $350,00, and in the case of the Miguel Jover it will be about the same.

Thomas N. Rooker Dead.

New York, June 7.—Thomas Newberry Rooker, who helped set type for the first issue of the Tribune on April 9, 1841, and was for fifty-six years continuously in the service of that newspaper, died yesterday from heart disease at his home, 202 Adelphi street, Brooklyn.

He was in his eighty-third year and had been ailing for several weeks.

On April 9, 1897, Mr. Rooker retired from active participation in the management of the Tribune, of which he had been secretary since 1868. He had always been a trustee and he owned one share of the original stock of the Tribune Association issue in 1849.

Grand Lodge of Masons.

New York, June 8.—At 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons in the state of New York convened in its 117th annual communication, in the Masonic Temple, corner of Sixth avenue and Twenty-third street, Manhattan. Every seat in the large hall was occupied by representatives of the 743 lodges in the state, which have an active membership of over 95,000 Masons. Seated in the grand east, beside the grand lodge officers, were representative Masons from several states, all of whom were cordially welcomed by Grand Master William A. Sutherland.

Washington Belle Weds.

Washington, June 8.—Miss Alice Belknap, daughter of the late General W. W. Belknap, secretary of war in the cabinet of General Grant, was married yesterday to Mr. Barclay Henry of Philadelphia. Miss Belknap has been a reigning belle and is a beautiful woman.

Oldest New York Mason Dead.

Saratoga, N. Y., June 7.—Levi Hatch, aged 90, is dead at Hartford, Washington county. He was the oldest Mason in the state, and was treasurer of the Herschel Lodge of Hartford for thirty years. He is survived by a widow and five sons.

REBELS CLOSING ON MANILA.

Foreigners Not Believed to Be in Imminent Danger.

London, June 8.—A dispatch to the Times from Manila, referring to the fighting of May 30 and June 1, says the Spanish loss in killed, wounded and prisoners was heavy. But, the correspondent adds, the most serious feature of all for Spain is the defection of hundreds of native auxiliaries. He adds:

"One native regiment deserted after killing its officers and massacreing a company of Spanish infantry, and rebels and former rebels on both sides have been shot because they were suspected of treachery to their respective generals.

"The Spaniards are endeavoring by every means to retain the rebels, who are attracted by promises of pardon and high offices.

"But General Aguinaldo's attraction is stronger. He has completely surrounded Manila by cutting the railroads and holding the rivers by which food had previously reached the city. If the city is not starved into surrender the rebels may carry it, having now an increasing number of rifles and field guns.

"General Aguinaldo's treatment of the Spanish prisoners is exemplary. Few excesses are reported except where priests were mutilated before being killed.

"Admiral Dewey is not assisting the rebels, but it is probably due to him that Aguinaldo's forces avoid excesses.

"Foreigners, with the exception of the French nuns, remain in Manila, but are ready to board the refugee steamers as soon as necessity arrives.

CHEERS FOR NEW HAVEN CREWS.

They Will Leave for New London Quarters To-Morrow.

Cambridge, Mass., June 8.—Harvard's 'varsity and freshman crews rowed over the Charles river course yesterday afternoon for the last time this season. To-day both crews leave for New London, where they will at once begin training for the big race.

If cheering has anything to do with a victory, the Crimson oarsmen will make a creditable showing this year. No less than 1,500 men formed in the yard, and, headed by the Harvard band, marched to the river to give the men a send off.

The 'varsity rowed up and down, while cheers were sent up for each individual in the crew and for both crews collectively. Coach Lehmann was given three times three repeatedly, as was also Mr. Willis. After the cheering the band again led the procession and the men marched back to the yard where they concluded their enthusiastic celebrations.

The final order of the crew as rowed was as follows: Dobyns, stroke; Biddle, No. 7; Perkins, No. 6; Harding, No. 5; Higginson, No. 4; Wadsworth, No. 3; Blake, No. 2; Derby, bow.

WAR REVENUE BILL.

Conference Committee May Present Its Report To-Day.

Washington, June 8.—The confrerees of the two houses of Congress on the war revenue bill resumed their sitting promptly at 10 o'clock yesterday.

The impression is growing that the committee is determined to conclude its work promptly and that he report will be presented before the close of the present week.

When the conference adjourned, at noon, Senator Allison expressed the opinion that it would be able to report to the Senate and House to-day. He said that excellent progress was being made, but that it was impossible for the present to give details of the proceedings.

ST. PAUL READY TO LEAVE.

Cruiser Is Still Coaling, but Sailing Orders Are Expected at Any Time.

New York, June 8.—The cruiser St. Paul is still off Tompkinsville taking on coal and supplies. Captain Sigsbee is on board the vessel, having returned from the conference in Washington, and the order "up anchor" is expected at almost any minute. The immense amount of coal and provisions put in the St. Paul's hold since her arrival here last Friday leads to the supposition that the cruiser will be sent out for mid-ocean scouting duty. It is rumored that she will take on heavier guns, and, in company with the St. Louis, Yale and Harvard, sail for Spain. Nothing definite is known, however. 4,300 tons of coal have been placed in storage.

BIG GUNS TO BE MOVED.

Bids Opened for Their Transportation to Various Places.

New York, June 8.—The quartermaster's depot in the Army building yesterday opened bids for the transportation of a large number of breech-loading rifles, weighing in the aggregate 725,800 pounds. The guns are of 8, 10 and 12-inch calibre and are to be sent from the proving grounds at Sandy Hook to their various destinations. The invitations to bid on transportation are as follows:

"Two 12-inch rifles from Sandy Hook, N. J., to Nantucket Head, Mass.; two 8-inch rifles to Hilton Head, near Port Royal, S. C.; two 8-inch rifles to Jerry's Point, Portsmouth, N. H.; one 12-inch rifle to Fort Schuyler; one 8-inch, one 10-inch and one 12-inch rifle to Alliance, O.; one 8-inch rifle to Cleveland, O."

Another Decline in Wheat.

Chicago, June 8.—A further decline in the July wheat delivery, occurred at the opening of trade yesterday morning. The decline extended to the other deliveries to a lesser degree. It reflected a weak English wheat market and very favorable crop reports from the wheat growing districts of the West. The Kansas state crop report, made public yesterday, proved a record breaker, putting the condition of winter wheat at 103.

The government crop report for the entire wheat territory, due on Thursday, it was predicted will show a general condition of about 90.

A Successful Expedition.

Key West, Fla., June 8.—The Fanita arrived here Monday night and reports the successful landing on the coast of Cuba of the Rodriguez expedition, which sailed from Mobile, Ala., several weeks ago.

William A. Pinkerton, the detective, has been called into government service to hunt down Spanish spies.

ADMIRAL ITO AT THE YALU.

How the Famous Japanese Sailor Outgeneraled All of His Opponents.

"Don't believe the sneers you may see at the Chinese sailors. They are plucky, well-trained, full of zeal and will fight better against the Japs, their life-long enemies, than anyone. All our swords and cutlasses are ground to a razor-edge. The Japs outnumber us in ships, and have better ships, save one or two, and a great many more, but we don't growl at that. We'll make up for it by firing faster and better."

On the afternoon of September 16, 1894, the fleet of Chinese war-ships sent to protect the transports loaded with troops for Corea, arrived at the mouth of the Yalu river. The transports were at once ordered inside and the disembarking of the troops began. About 10 o'clock the next morning, September 17, the lookouts on board the Chinese men-of-war sighted a fleet to the seaward. Was it the enemy? The fleet approached rapidly; and soon the cry, "The Japanese are coming!" was heard. Then all was excitement.

The Chinese fleet consisted of five armored vessels, seven unarmored twenty-eight 6-inch and sixty 4.7-inch quick fire guns, while the Chinese ships, two gun boats and two torpedo boats. In the rapidly approaching Japanese squadron were twelve ships, two armored and ten unarmored, with Admiral Ito in command. The heaviest ordance carried was of 12-inch caliber; and of these the Chinese had eight guns and the Japanese four. But China's superiority in heavy guns was more than made up by the greater number of rapid-fire guns possessed by the Japanese. The Japanese had ships were armed with only fourteen 6-inch and fifteen 4.7-inch guns. It will be seen that the two fleets, were sufficiently evenly matched for a fair fight, with the chances rather in favor of the Chinese, providing each fleet exhibited equal skill and bravery.

On came the Japanese in two divisions, forming into a line ahead as they drew near the enemy. The Chinese met them with their ships arranged in the form of a rather blunt wedge, the iron clads being at and near the apex. Soon the vessels were within range and the great guns hurled a tornado of shot and shell through the air. The Japanese passed rapidly across the Chinese's front, then turning sharply to the right, brought a heavy fire to bear on the wing ships on that side of the line. Both were disabled and one was set on fire. Again the Japanese turned and, steaming across the stern of their opponents, cut off the two war-ships at the end of the opposite wing. This skillful maneuver reduced the Chinese fleet by four vessels.

Admiral Ting now endeavored to come to closer quarters; but the enemy's ships were superior in speed, and Admiral Ito too wary to suffer this. He kept the Chinese at a distance, and plied them with his rapid-fire guns with great effect. By this time the two fleets had formed into two circles, with the Japanese holding the outer ring. This formation was not sufficiently effective; and Admiral Ito hauled off, reorganized his squadron and again advanced in two divisions, his most powerful and swiftest ships holding the first line. A Chinese boat left the line and attempted to ram one of the advancing cruisers; but was sunk by a heavy fire. Two other heroic ships made the same attempt; one was sunk and the other set on fire and forced to go out of action.

The Japanese had not lost a ship. One had been disabled by a shell and another had been set on fire; but not one had been destroyed or sunk. Evidently Japan was getting the better of China. The "Sleeping Giant" was getting a good drubbing.

The remainder of the fight was virtually between the two Chinese battleships, Ting Yuen and Chen Yuen, and the first line of the Japanese divisions. Staff-Commander McGiffen, quoted at the head of this article, served on board the Chen Yuen. An extract from one of his letters gives a vivid picture of the battle which now followed. He writes: "We were battered with a tornado of projectiles of all sorts. Our superstructure was riddled, but the sand bags which had been piled inside proved of great service, and stopped any amount of splinters and fragments. Fire was constantly breaking out—eight times during the day. . . . . Even through the ward-room a Hotchkiss shell or other projectile occasionally tore its way, smashing the furniture and filling the room with acrid fumes." For more than two hours did these two battleships heroically sustain the brunt of the conflict. The bravery and endurance of their officers and men was the one redeeming feature of the Chinese in the battle; and this was owing largely to the presence and the discipline of the foreign officers.

For some time the two fleets had been gradually getting further and further apart; and, at about 5 o'clock, both ceased firing. Then darkness came on; and the first battle between modern war-ships had ended.

Five of the ships of China had been destroyed and others were badly damaged; 600 men had been killed and 200 wounded. The Japanese had two vessels disabled and several damaged; and 94 men killed and 160 wounded.

This battle taught naval men two things: the value of rapid-fire guns; and the need of having every part of the vessel as nearly fire-proof as possible. It showed the terrible destructive power of large shells—the bursting of a single shell had disabled the Japanese flag-ship; the protective value of heavy armor; and, incidentally, it gave the "Sleeping Giant" such a dreadful pounding that he nearly awoke to find himself living in the last years of the nineteenth century.

MARTIAL LAW FOR KLONDIKE.

England Preparing to Thoroughly Garrison the Northwest.

In no part of the world has the Klondike attracted more attention than in England. The British intellect which is dull and stocky at the best of times, has been stung into a feeling of humiliation at finding that while a Jameson raid into the Transvaal was being organized in London, the keen and irrepressible Yankee was discovering a rich auriferous region either in close proximity to or actually within the Canadian Dominions of the Queen. To have half a dozen statesmen or great dukes defeated, or perilously near to irretrievable disgrace, at the hands of Oom Paul, was simply awful ill luck. But to have John Bull's dear cousin realize all the fruits of discovery in the Northwest was too tantalizing in the extreme. Accordingly Englishmen have wonderfully bestirred themselves within the past six months and having poured capital into various mining properties in British Columbia, under a syndicate which has a royal Duke for its President, they are now engaged in trying to form one huge trust of all the mining claims in the Klondike.

A great scheme of this kind needs something more than money; and therefore besides large subscriptions of capital there has been a quiet enrollment going on in England for what is euphemistically termed "the North West Mounted Police." Instead of being what it pretends to be it is a distinctly military organization. In other words it is a most efficient form of cavalry service under the rather deceptive name of "police." This force already numbers considerably over 1,000 men and is organized under the command of an officer who discharges somewhat analagous powers to those invested in the military wing of the Riyal Niger Company of Africa. It is drilled too as a cavalry force, each man carrying a Lee-Metford carbine and in addition to the usual accoutrements, a heavy revolver. It is a belligerent and militant force in the highest sense rather than protective or political.

Formerly the Canadian authorities retained a few scattering officers properly termed a Mounted Police in Manitoba and the Assinaboine regions to prevent smuggling and to do the usual routine duties of an ordinary nature. But the members were very different in physique, equipment and efficiency to those mounted dragoons which the British Government have lately sent into that portion of the North West bordering on the Klondike, and since the rush of Americans there in the summer of 1897. Is the Transvaal failure to be recouped in Alaska? In speaking of these Canadian Mounted Police an English organ of the Army and Navy interests states that "there is hardly a finer force in the world," the meaning of which phrase from such a source is that these mounted dragoons are intended as a fighting rather than as a police force on our Northern boundary. Of this fact there can be no doubt whatever because in a further description we are told that this British regiment is "composed of men nearly all six feet high, who can ride and fight like any of the red skin heroes of Fenimore Cooper's romances." Such is the character given of these men in a standard organ of the British Army. Obviously therefore the word "police" applied to them is either a misnomer or a joke. They would answer excellently in case of a raid. But there is even a more interesting kind of information about this regiment and the work cut out for it, furnished from Canada, where British feeling is more accurately, even if oppressively, interpreted for the benefit of Americans than is always possible in the case of the mother country. An American newspaper was recently so much attracted by this dragoon mobilization on the part of the Canadian Government that it sent interrogatories on the subject amongst others to the editor of the "Mail and Empire" of Toronto. The Canadian Editor replied that these were nearly all the sons of well-to-do Englishmen specially recruited for services in Canada, that they were all splendid marksmen and would not hesitate to shoot if there was any trouble in the Klondike. Until the Army and Navy Journal corroborated in substance this information there was a belief that these border editors were playfully exchanging cartels; and that there was really no significance to be attached to the substitution of these dragoons for the old Manitoba Mounted Police. But the concentration of a force of "heroes" that can "ride and fight"; that would not hesitate to shoot Americans and of whose splendid marksmanship we are assured, may be of interest to those about to settle there. They have apparently come to stay.

Canada appoints her own police like any other self-governing nation, and there is something concealed in respect of this force or something rotten in the state of that country if the British Government deems it necessary to override the local functions of the Government or forces Canada to discriminate against it own citizens in order to pick out "the well-to-do" sons of Englishmen and put them on guard, cap a pie.

—Algernon Murray.

An Able Man.

"Yes, sir, Bleecker would make money out of anything." "Is he so lucky?" "I should say so. Why, he married a penniless girl two years ago, and he got her a position that brings him in $1,200 a year."—Life.

It is under contemplation to attach a phonograph department to the British Museum, in which would be stored in cylinder form the voices of great people.

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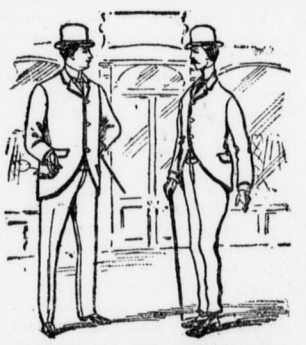

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A Notable Suit Decided.

The United States Supreme Court sitting at Philadelphia has affirmed the judgment of Northumberland County Court in the case of Lynn vs Raipho township. The case originated in the winter of '95. During a blizzard James Lynn was driving home from protracted meeting at Elysburg, conducted by Weaver the well known evangelist, when his sleigh upset on a snow drift, and hurling him out, injured to the extent of $10,000, which he claimed from the township. The Northumberland county court entered a compulsory non suit, and Lynn appealed to a higher court.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

The New Jersey State Board of Agriculture has has come to the defense of snakes. It declares that there are only two poisonous varieties of snakes in the State—the rattlesnake and the copperhead—both of which are scarce and easily recognized, while there are 21 varieties that are not only harmless, but are the best friend the farmer has, since they live on bugs, worms and insects injurious to vegitation.

Leases that will collect the rent for the whole year if tenant leaves before expiration of term, also notices to quit, for sale at this office. tf.

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ART OF DIPLOMACY.

EPOCHS IN THE HISTORY OF AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES.

The Cuban Question in the Days of Pierce's Great Secretary, William Marcy —Other Instances of Yankee Tact in Dealing With Foreign Powers.

(By Thomas Barker Grant.)

It is the common belief in Europe that public men in the United States being called to high office through the choice of the people are inferior diplomats to the scions of aristocracy who are usually trained from youth upwards, and for whose order the diplomatic service is one of the great perquisites of state. This was the fixed belief of the English foreign office until the Tories made the mistake of hoisting their flag in Nicaragua, and taking possession of the port of a tiny American State. They no sooner did this than they were frightened out of their right minds by the peremptory reminder that there was such a thing as the Monroe Doctrine still in existence in this country. Lest we might forget the virtues of arbitration this happy means of adjusting all differences was opportunely revived by them, and not only was arbitration meritorious in the case of Venezuela, but a large and comprehensive scheme of general arbitration was so pertinaciously urged that one would suppose this country would fall apart if it were not successful.

Since then Great Britain has been to some extent cured of the erroneous belief which she formerly entertained about the improvised diplomacy of the United States.

But that the belief still holds in other parts of Europe is plain from the De Lome letter and from the Duke of Veraugua's reference to the President, and we shall have to teach Spain the same lesson. Even Bonaparte who was more of a democrat than the other sovereigns of Europe, and whose sale of Louisiana indicated that he was a sincere friend of this country, could not always repress this prevailing feeling of European court noodles. He once remarked, referring to Chancellor Livingston, who was hard of hearing, and to John Armstrong, his successor, who could not talk French, "the United States is represented at the French Court by deaf and dumb embassies." The opinions Europeans entertained about our Ambassadors extended also to the statesman for whom the Ambassador spoke, usually the Secretary of State. And whenever an ney or Sherman outwitted his dilettante European brother he was charged with using the language of bounce and of braggadocia, which the superior nature of the foreigners did not pretend to quite understand. Thus sweet hypocrisy still parried the stunning blow; and the practice of this form of dissimulation was in his view one of the fine points of a diplomacy that Andrew Jackson scotched in his day, but which Cleveland and Olney, McKinley and Sherman have forever made impossible in the relations of the United States with the chancellories of Europe. Correspondence between the United States and European foreign offices will in future be something more than merely elegant phrasing, and no European statesman like Lord Salisbury or the late Lord Granville, will again need five months to answer the strictly business like letter of an American Secretary of State. We have Americanized foreign offices.

Among those statesmen who have distinguished themselves in this line in former perilous times are a trio whose achievements present events seem to recall—Clayton, Marcy and Seward. John M. Clayton, the first of these was General Zachary Taylor's Secretary of State. It is to him we are indebted for the Clayton-Bulwer treaty which was in 1850 intended as a defense of our rights in the Isthmus against the rampant imperialism of Lord Palmerston, who was then the terror of all Europe. It is the habit in certain quarters now to discount the services of Clayton, and to say that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, which Mr. Blaine gave notice of our intention to abrogate, only ties American hands by recognizing the equal rights of Great Britain in the Nicaraguan Canal.

But it must be remembered that when the Clayton-Bulwer treaty was signed, the United States was rent with the rival factions of slavery and anti-slavery; while England having crushed Napoleon was preparing to cope with Russia in the Crimean War, or entering upon the fruits of her conquests all over the world. The question of the annexation of Texas had also occupied the country for a number of years, and a war with Mexico had just been concluded which added 500,000 square miles of territory to the Union with all the vast responsibilities such an undertaking means. Daniel Webster had in a quiet, informal way arranged the Ashburton treaty with England, adjusting the boundary between New England and Canada. The United States had also for the sake of peace, surrendered the difference between the 49th parallel of latitude and 59 degrees, 40 minutes in the northwest—which difference would have now entitled us to the rich mining regions of British Columbia—and it was no mean triumph of Clayton's to even thus withstand England's demands at a time when she had scarcely abandoned her claim to search American vessels, and when Wellington was writing to remind us—"You have won nothing yet which gives you a right to demand on principle a territorial concession." Nobody could then have forseen the marvellous imigration and subsequent development of the United States and which now make our undivided possession of the Canal a necessity to proper naval connections between both shores of the Continent in time of war.

Of course the treaty was a compromise of undoubted American rights but it was a wise one under the circumstances; for after a war over Texas the United States were in no mood to stand up to Lord Palmerston as we are fortunately now able to do in the case of Lord Salisbury.

The next statesman who overmastered the foreigner and who boldly and successfully maintained American rights was William H. Seward. Of Seward's personality and commanding position the people are fully aware. The generation which knew him first as a leader of the Senate and afterwards as Lincoln's competitor at the Chicago convention of 1860 are deeply sensible of his masterly genius in the greatest crisis of the Union. The grasp and firmness of the man are responsible for three things that have profoundly affected American history. First, the sudden dispatching of the Russian Fleet to Hampton Roads, when it became known in Washington that Lord Palmerston had troops landed in Canada, and that the Navy of England, if opportunity afforded would be used in behalf of the Confederates. Second, that stubborn Americanism which triumphed over Lord Lyons in the Trent affair, and afterwards secured the settlement of the troublesome Alabama claims. Third, the acquisition of Alaska, which was really written off by the Emperor of Russia as a graceful concession to the Monroe Doctrine, and in reciprocation of Seward's magnanimous offer to recoup the Czar for the coal burned by the Russian fleet in the darkest hours of its history. Seward was probably the greatest and most feared in Europe of all our great American Secretaries of State.

But it is the Secretaryship of William L. Marcy in the administration of Pierce that has most interest at the present time and bears more directly than any other upon those stirring events through which we are now passing. The rather flabby foreign policy of Taylor and of Fillmore who preceded him, greatly angered the masses of the American people. They were tired of a government that did police duty for Spain in Cuba. They wanted to utterly reverse that policy of "scat, scuttle and surrender," which under the Ashburton arrangement, and the whole Oregon boundary upon the saw part of Maine absorbed in Canada protection of which they had set their hearts given away on the Northwest in the Oregon contention, and having valiantly contended for "Fifty, fourforty or fight" they gave the Pierce ticket an overwhelming majority. Marcy who thus became Secretary of State determined at once on driving Spain out of Cuba and England out of Honduras. The circumstances of Marcy's time were in some respects very like the present. Then, too, the Cubans were in arms for their liberty. The Order of the Lone Star instituted in 1853 to "liberate Cuba from the despotism of Spain" was very like the Cuban League now organized in the United States for the same purpose. Then, too, Spain was busy off-setting outrages on American citizens by Spanish claims of filibustering. It is the question of the destruction of the Maine to-day; it was one involving a vessel called the "Black Warrior" then, that stirred the indignation of the people. It is a striking reminisence that there was also a division of opinion between the President and Congress of that period, with the trifling difference that it was the President who was then anxious to make war on Spain, and it was Congress that then declined the responsibility. Just as in President McKinley's case there was also a proposal to place a sum of $10,000,000 at the disposal of the President as a mark of confidence; and a resolution authorizing a levy of 50,000 volunteers to fight in Cuba. Finally there was an alignment of the principal European powers which so closely duplicated that of the present Grand Alliance, if we may so call it, as to be little less than wonderful how almost exactly on the lines of Marcy's day the Cuban question comes up once more in a great international diplomatic problem.

There was then as now an abiding desire to stiffen the foreign policy of the country, and Marcy, who sent a naturalized Frenchman as Minister to Madrid, gave instruction to sound Spain on the delicate subject of purchasing Cuba. The Secretary of State also took a step then far in advance of to-day. It was that while the United States would do nothing to disturb the relations of Spain with Cuba, the United States "would at the same time much dislike to see Spain make use of the assistance of other powers to assert its supremacy over the island" (See Von Holst's' Constitutional History, 1854-61, p. 29). He also sent to Buchanan who was Minister to England, a protest about sending ships of war to our coasts as not being respectful to this republic; and instructed Soule to make it plain to Spain, that "while she remains in fact as well as in name sovereign of Cuba, she can depend upon our maintaining our duty as a neutral power, however difficult it may be." Marcy added that it "was not proposed to acquire Cuba unless the inhabitants were very generally disposed to concur in the transfer."

This was substantially the same position taken by John Quincy Adams, by Clay, by Van Buren, Polk, Webster and Calhoun. Marcy also rigidly insisted that no other power than Spain should be permitted to acquire Cuba under any pretense whatever. In 1857 the American Minister at Paris had informed the State Department of the existence of a treaty between Great Britain, France and Spain which guaranteed Cuba to Spain. Webster had formerly declared that the United States would never recognize any such treaty. Marcy now supplemented this decision by the clear inference or by the positive statement that once Spain's sovereignity became nominal in Cuba, or she refused to sell Cuba for a fair price, we were in duty bound to wrest the island from Spain if we possessed the power "upon the same principle that would justify one individual in tearing down the burning house of his neighbor if there were no other way of preventing the flames from destroying his own home."

Suddenly, however, both Marcy and the President changed their position on the whole Cuban question. This was on May 31, 1854. The people were exasperated but powerless to give effect to their deep convictions. Congress debated the question during the dog days of June, and adjourned without taking any definite action on the subject. Thus Spain escaped at that time, and the magnificent opportunity furnished by the Crimean war, in which Great Britain, France and Russia were engaged in the following year, found this country divided on the Cuban question. The Southern states were indisposed to exhaust those forces in an attack on Spain which later on they desired to marshall in the defense of slavery. The North was also equally reluctant to admit or acquire territory that might easily strengthen the slave-holding interest in the South.

But though local jealousies thus prevented the liberation of Cuba, in 1854, the policy of Marcy was well worthy of a country, and it was one which Napoleon's Ministers, with all their ingrained acumen and natural sympathy for Spain, were unable to withstand.

The sectional divisions spared Spain a humiliation then, but made it necessary for Cleveland in 1895 to re-assert the Monroe Doctrine in the case of England in Venezuela and in Nicaragua. A stiff policy is the cure for Europe every time.

England's New Vaccine Methods.

London has just recently adopted the calf-lymph for vaccinating purposes, and has prohibited by stringent regulations all other methods. In fact it was at first proposed to put into operation the French system which compels the young health doctor to take a calf with him when vaccinating and to transfer the vaccine direct from the calf to the child. The new English method provides for preserving the vaccine in glycerine. It seems that vaccination with calf lymph has become the habitual, if not the universal, practice in most of the Continental towns, and in many cases vaccination with humanised lymph is prohibited. The evidence of bacteriologists shows that the admixture of 50 per cent, solution of pure glycerine in sterilized water to calf lymph can be stored for a number of weeks and remain quite active to vaccine.

The new method of getting the vaccine lymph is described by a London expert, as follows: "To prepare a surface for the insertion of the lymph, the right side of the animal is thoroughly scrubbed with soap and hot water, and then shaved over an area extending between the internal edges of the fore and hind limbs and from some four or five inches below the spinal ridge to the umbilicus. The shaved area is next washed with soap and hot water, then with a hot solution of boracic acid and, finally, with plain hot water. It is afterwards dried with clean, soft cloths.

"A number of superficial incisions, each about one inch long, are then made in a direction at right angles to the long axis of the body, and about a couple of inches from one another. The incisions of the several rows are made en echelon. The lancet employed for the purpose has a spear-headed blade, this shape being specially recommended by M. Chambon. Over each incision a drop of glycerinated lymph is allowed to fall from a glass tube, and the drop is rubbed in with the flat portion of the blade of the lancet. The process is carried out by one of the laboratory servants, and is a somewhat lengthy one.

"When the lymph has dried, the calf is removed from the table and taken back to its stall.

"The vaccine material is always collected on the sixth day after innoculation. For this purpose the calf has to be placed again on the table. The lymph is drawn up into a sterilized glass syringe and stored in tubes."

Laughter and Insanity.

"It is a curious fact," said a physician recently, who was a specialist in nervous diseases, "that, taken as a general rule, all lunatics laugh about twice as much as sane people.

"Laughter after a surgical operation is a symptom dreaded by doctors and nurses.

"That queer impulse to laugh which some people experience in the first moment of a sudden calamity is in reality one of the sharpest warnings of insanity that any one could receive.

"Some people fall into a habit of laughing at their own thought when alone; this should be always strictly checked, as it is an unhealthy sign, and may lead to brain trouble later on."

A Wonderful Tree.

"I know a tree," said the farmer to the learned professor, "what never had a leaf or bud, and yet there's nuts on it."

"Astounding, sir, astounding! No such remarkable tree has ever been found by the botanist. What is it?"

"A axle-tree."

The man who paints his address on his umbrella is very likely to be robbed of his good name.

The merit of Hood's Sarsaparilla
Is literally written in blood.
It is traced in the vital fluid
Of millions of the human race.
Its positive medicinal merit
And curative power is written
Upon the hearts, and graven upon
The minds of thousands
Of people whom it has cured
And given good health
When there seemed nothing before
Them but darkness and despair.
It cures all diseases arising
From or promoted by impure
Blood by its intrinsic merit as
The One True Blood Purifier.

Party Emblems.

It is interesting to note the various emblems adopted by parties in the various countries. Probably the most popular emblem nowadays in England is the primrose of April 19th.

On the day of Parnell's death his followers wear a sprig of ivy. Jacobites sport oak leaves on Royal Oak day, May 29th, and ever since the birthday of James III, in 1688, they have worn white roses on June 10th. Red carnations are also a Jacobite emblem.

In France, Orleanists wear white daisies, and followers of the house of Bourbon ("les Blancs d'Espage") wear white carnations.

The violet was the Bonapartist emblem and many duels were fought over the little blue flower.

Admirers of Gen. Boulanger used to wear red carnations always in their buttonholes.

Nowadays anti-Semites in Algeria have taken the cornflower as their badge, but in Austria this party always wears a white carnation. The cornflower was the favorite of the old Emperor William of Germany, and loyal Germany, and loyal Germans used to wear bunches of it in his honor.

Lithographed bonds, stock certificates, and checks are furnished at THE COLUMBIAN office. tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Fi. Fa., issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county, Pa., and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in Bloomsburg, Pa., on

SATURDAY, JUNE 25, 1898,

at two o'clock p. m., all that certain house and lot of ground situate on Fifth steeet, in the town of Bloomsburg, county of Columbia and state of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a corner of an alley on the south side of Fifth street, thence along said Fifth street to lot of George Kihler; thence along lot of said George Kihler to Pearle street; thence along said Pearle street to alley aforesaid, and thence along said alley to place of beginning, whereon is erected a

TWO STORY FRAME HOUSE

and outbuildings.

Seized, taken into execution by C. C. Yetter attorney in fact vs. Thomas L. Jones, and to be sold as the property of Thomas L. Jones.

W. W. BLACK,
Sheriff.

Yost, Atty.
5-26-ts.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of alias venditioni exponas issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia County, Penna., and to me directed there will be exposed to sale at the Court House in Bloomsburg on

SATURDAY, JUNE 18, 1898,

at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, all that certain messuage, tenement and tract of land situate in the township of Catawissa, County and state aforesaid, and more particularly described as follows to wit: A valuable farm situate in Catawissa township about one-half mile from the borough of Catawissa, adjoining lands of the Catawissa Fibre Co., William Berninger, Zachariah Kreischer, J. B. Knittle, Emanuel Helwig, Simon Raup and others, containing

EIGHTY ACRES!

more or less. It is known as the "Tice Gingles farm." Whereon is erected a good two-story

FRAME DWELLING HOUSE!

Bank Barn, Spring House and all necessary outbuildings. The buildings are all in excellent repair. Two small never-failing spring runs flow through the farm, there is an abundant supply of spring water at the barn and a fine well and spring at the house. There is a fine young apple orchard of choice fruit, a peach orchard, and an abundance of pears, plums and other fruit. There is also a

QUARRY OF BUILDING STONE

of superior quality partly opened. Fifty acres of the land is in a high state of cultivation, the balance being in timber. The farm is a most desirable one, being close to market, schools, churches, stores, mills, etc., and not over a mile from the Catawissa stations on the Penn'a. Phil. & R. and D. L. & W. Railroads.

The land above described being a portion of the same tract of land which Wm. McKelvy by indenture dated the 7th of December, 1872 conveyed to Charles W. McKelvy, and which said portion was conveyed to I. W. McKelvy by John W. Hoffman Sheriff of said county and reserving the right and privilege to enter the land passing on and along the north-east side of the pond erected to gather water for the paper mill, and the right to keep and maintain a ditch for the purpose of carrying off the surface water that might flow into the aforesaid pond through the lower end of the garden at the dwelling house, then carry the same through the culvert under the Catawissa Railroad.

Seized, taken in execution at the suit of Lloyd T. Rider against Mathias Gingles and to be sold as the property of Mathias Gingles deceased in the hands of his executor, Phineas Sidler.

FREEZE, HARMAN, BARKLEY, Attys.

W. W. BLACK, Sheriff.
June 18, 1898.
5-26-4t.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Daniel Mericle, late of Hemlock township, deceased.

The undersigned auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, to make distribution of said estate, will sit at his office in Bloomsburg, Pa., on Thursday, June 16, 1898, at 10 o'clock a. m., when and where all persons having claims against said estate must appear and prove the same, or be debarred from coming in on said estate.

W. H. SNYDER,
Auditor.
5-19-4t.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

N. U. FUNK,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Mrs. Ent's Building, Court House Alley,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

A. L. FRITZ,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Post Office Building, 2nd floor,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

C. W. MILLER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Wirt's Building, 2nd floor,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

JOHN G. FREEZE. JOHN G. HARMAN
FREEZE & HARMAN,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Offices: Centre St., first door below Opera House

GEO. E. ELWELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Columbian Building, 2nd floor,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

WM. H MAGILL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office in Lockard's building,
Corner Main and Centre Sts.

W. H. SNYDER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office 2nd floor Mrs. Ents building,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

ROBERT R. LITTLE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Columbian Building, 2nd floor,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

A. N. YOST,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Wirt Building, Court House Square.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

H. A. McKILLIP.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Columbian Building, 2nd Floor.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

RALPH R. JOHN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Hartman Building, Market Square,
Bloomsburg, Pa.

IKELER & IKELER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Office back of Farmers' National Bank.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

R. RUSH ZARR,
—ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.—
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office in Clark's Block, corner of 2nd and Centre Streets, 1-12-'94

W. A. EVERT,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
(Office over Alexander & Co. Wirt building.

G. M. QUICK,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office over First National Bank.

EDWARD J. FLYNN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
CENTRALIA, PA.
Office Liddicot building, Locust avenue.

JOHN M. CLARK,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,
Moyer Bros. Building, 2nd floor,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

J. H. MAIZE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE AGENT.
Office in Lockard's Building.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

B. FRANK ZARR,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Clark's Building, cor. Main and Centre Sts.,
BLOOMSBURG, Pa.
Can be consulted in German.

W. H. RHAWN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office, corner of Third and Main Streets,
CATAWISSA, PA.

DR. J. C. RUTTER,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office, North Market Street,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

J. S. JOHN, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Office and residence, 410 Main St.,
3-70-1y BLOOMSBURG, PA

J. HOWARD PATTERSON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Rooms 4 and 5. Peacock bldg.
Telephone 1463. BLOOMSBURG, PA.

SPECIAL ATTENTION TO DISEASES OF CHILDREN
H. BIERMAN, M. D.
HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
OFFICE HOURS: Office & Residence, 4th St.,
Until 9 A. M.,
1 to 2 and 7 to 8 P. M. BLOOMSBURG, PA

S. B. ARMENT, M. D.
Office and Residence No. 18. West Fifth St
DISEASES OF THE THROAT AND NOSE A SPECIALTY
OFFICE HOURS. 8 to 10 A.M. 2 to 4 P. M. 7 to 9 P. M. BLOOMSBURG PA.

DR. ANDREW GRAYDON,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office and residence in Prof. Waller's House.
MARKET STREET
TELEPHONE.

HENRY W. CHAMPLIN, M. D.
Office over Farmer's National Bank.
Hours 10 to 12 A. M., 3 to 5 and 7 to 8 P. M
Residence, 218 Third St.
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DR. F. W. REDEKER,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office and Residence, Centre St., between 4th and 5th Sts.
Diseases of the ear, nose and throat a specialty.
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OFFICE HOURS: 8 to 10 a. m. 1 to 3 p. m. 7 to 9 p. m.

J. J. BROWN, M. D.,
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THE EYE A SPECIALTY.
Eyes treated, tested, fitted with glasses and Artificial Eyes supplied.
Hours 10 to 4. Telephone Connection

DR. M. J. HESS,
DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES,
Crown and bridge work
—A—
SPECIALTY,
Corner Main and Centre Streets,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

DR. W. H. HOUSE,
SURGEON DENTIST,
Office, Barton's Building, Main below Market
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
All styles of work done in a superior manner, and all work warranted as represented.
TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN,
by the use of Gas, and free of charge when artificial teeth are inserted.
To be open all hours during the day.

DR. C. S. VAN HORN,
—DENTIST.—
Office corner of East and Main streets, opposite Town Hall.
Office hours 8:30 to 12 a. m; 2 to 5 p. m.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

C. WATSON McKELVY,
FIRE INSURANCE AGENT.
(Successor to B. F. Hartman
Represents twelve of the strongest Companies in the world, among which are:

	CASH CAPITAL.	TOTAL ASSETS.	SURPLUS OVER ALL.
Franklin of Phila..	$400,000	$3,198,529	$1,000,303
Penn'a. Phila.....	400,000	3,838,160	1,418,609
Queen, of N. Y....	500,000	3,588,915	1,087,698
Westchester, N. Y.	300,000	1,753,307	498,774
N. America, Phila.	3,000,000	9,730,689	2,394,788

OFFICE IN I. W. McKELVY'S STORE.
Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

M. P. LUTZ & SON,
(SUCCESSORS TO FRRAS BROWN)
INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE AGENTS AND BROKERS.
N. W. Corner Main and Centre. Streets,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Represent Seventeen as good Companies as there are in the World and all losses promptly adjusted and paid at their Office.

CHRISTIAN F. KNAPP,
FIRE INSURANCE,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Home, of N. Y.; Merchants of Newark, N. J.; Clinton, N. Y.; Peoples', N. Y.; Reading, Pa; German American Ins. Co., New York; Greenwich Insurance Co., New York; Jersey City Fire Ins. Co., Jersey City, N. J.
These old corporations are well seasoned by age and fire tested, and have never yet had a loss settled by any court of law. Their assets are all invested in solid securities, and liable to the hazard of fire only.
Losses promptly and honestly adjusted and paid as soon as determined, by Christian F. Knapp, Special Agent and Adjuster, Bloomsburg, Pa.
The people of Columbia county should patronize the agency where losses, if any, are settled and paid by one of their own citizens.

CENTRAL HOTEL,
B. Stohner, Prop. C. F. Stohner, Assistant
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Large and convenient sample rooms. Hot and cold water, and all modern conveniences. The hotel has been lately refurnished.

CITY HOTEL,
W. A. Hartzel, Prop. Peter F. Reidy, Manag
No. 121 West Main Street,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Large and convenient sample rooms, bath rooms, hot and cold water, and modern conveniences. Bar stocked with best wine and liquors. First-class livery attached.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
G. SNYDER, Proprietor,
(Opposite the Court House)
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Large and convenient sample rooms. Bath rooms, hot and cold water, and all modern conveniences

SHOES!

Newest Spring Styles

for Men and Women,

That are Worthy of Your Inspection.

W. C. McKINNEY,

No. 8 East Main Street.

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

COMMENCEMENT.

The seventh annual commencement exercises of the Bloomsburg High School was held in the presence of a large audience in the Opera House Thursday evening. The stage was very prettily decorated with flowers and plants and the national flags.

The exercises began with an overture by the Bloomsburg Orchestra under the direction of W. B. Riffo.

The invocation was delivered by Rev. M. E. McLinn of the Lutheran Church.

The next on the program was a salutatory and recitation, entitled "The Star Spangled Banner, by Miss Lillian Hidlay.

Miss Edna Wellıver recited a well prepared essay on "The Value of the Study of Latin.

Sousa's Stars and Stripes Forever" was beautifully rendered by the orchestra.

"Our Naval Heroes" is the title of a stirring oration, delivered by Benjamin Kashner.

A recitation "An Incident of the Johnstown Flood" by Miss Bessie Yetter, was listened to with considerable interest.

"Once in a Purple Twilight " was nicely sung by Miss Greta Cox.

Then came one of the most interesting numbers of the program.

Resolved: "That the United States Should Annex Cuba." Affirmative, Edward Lewis, negative, Wm. Quick. The Judges were C. A. Kleim, Wm. E. Rinker and John C. Rutter. Both sides were handled in such an able manner, that the Judges had their hands full in rendering the decision. It was finally decided in the affirmative.

A recitation "The Birds of Killing worth" by Miss Grace Chromis, was rendered in a way that evoked considerable praise.

Waltzes—San Domingo, by the Orchestra.

"The Friend of the Oppressed," was the subject of a well delivered oration by Benjamin F. Carpenter.

"Brief Sketches of the Class" was the title of an essay by Miss Hannah Sullivan.

The Graduation Song was rendered in a way that could not fail to please everybody.

At this juncture James C. Brown, President of the Board in a short and appropriate address presented the diplomas.

After a medley by the orchestra, Miss Mable Heist delighted the audience with a recitation and valedictory, entitled "Revolutionary Rising. She spoke very distinctly and her stage carriage was easy and graceful.

The benediction was pronounced by Rev. M. E. McLinn.

While the people were leaving the Orchestra rendered "America Forever," by Voelker.

Thus closed the most successful commencement exercises ever held by the school, and the class of twelve young ladies and gentlemen, who have completed their studies now pass from the High School to battle with the world. May success be with them.

Its a Good Law.

No woman who marries an old soldier after July 1st will be entitled to a pension if he dies. The old soldier with a comfortable pension has furnished inducements for many a designing woman to wed, especially as his death does not stop the pension. But this will all be changed next year, and the veteran who gets married after that time will have the satisfaction of knowing he furnishes all the attractions himself.

As Large As Peas.

Dupont, Pa., May 28, 1898.—Mrs. E. Morris, P. O. Box 37, this place, states that she was a great sufferer from distressing pains in her stomach, especially after eating. They were so severe that beads of perspiration would stand on her forehead as large as peas. Her husband persuaded her to try the well-known medicine, Hood's Sarsaparilla, and after taking a few bottles she says she has never been troubled with these pains.

ITEMS OF GENERAL INTEREST.

Russia's winter wheat crop is reported in good condition.

A tornado literally annihilated the village of Cunningham, Kansas.

Balboa boulevard, San Francisco, has been changed in name to Dewey boulevard.

Bishop John P. Newman, of the M. E. church, will soon retire because of ill health.

The price of bread has advanced fifty per cent. in the southern part of Germany.

Alonzo P. Carpenter, chief justice of the supreme court of New Hampshire, is dead.

American cable companies in London refuse to transmit Spanish government messages.

Thieves stole $4,000 worth of jewelry from United States Senator Mason's Washington residence.

By the fall of an elevator in an uncompleted warehouse, in Boston, four persons were killed.

Mrs. Lena Sporn, of New York, while insane, chopped the heads off her two infant children.

Cramp & Sons, the ship builders, Philadelphia, have advanced the wages of their employes twenty-five per cent.

A New York financial journal says the banks of that city have a larger reserve than for fourteen months past.

A great fire in Sollern mine, near Dortmund, Prussia, is believed to have caused the death of forty-five miners.

Edward Bellamy, the renowned author of "Looking Backward," is dead at Springfield, Mass., aged forty-eight years.

Isaac Smith, residing at Proctor, W. Va., has attained the age of 109 years. He is a native of Williamsport, Pa.

What is claimed to be the biggest American flag in the world floats over a building in Chicago. It is 70x40 feet.

Two men were run over by a hose cart and fatally injured at Lorain, O., during a celebration of the Manila naval victory.

Charles H. Allen, of Massachusetts, has been appointed assistant secretary of the navy, vice Theodore Roosevelt, resigned.

The Kansas court of appeals has sustained the state law prohibiting corporations paying employes in scrip and operating company stores.

Mrs. Mary E. Sellner, of Philadelphia, has been arrested on suspicion of having caused the death of her aged and wealthy husband by poison.

Cincinnati ladies have refused to purchase goods of French manufacture because of the French sympathy with Spain in the pending war.

Judge Wilson, of Seattle, Wash., and James Wesley, of Tacoma, have returned from Dawson City, bringing 800 letters and $11,000 in gold dust.

Gardner C. Sims, of Providence, R. I., who has been commissioned an engineer in the volunteer forces of the navy, is three times a millionaire.

A bonded loan of $900,000, at 3½ per cent. interest, issued by the city of Philadelphia, has been awarded to a New York firm on a premium of $103.21.

Vandals at Lafayette college, Easton, Pa., entered the chapel and smeared the pulpit Bible, hymn books and other articles with a thick coating of tar.

Rather than call an extra session of the Maine legislature, to mobilize the troops of that state, Gov. Powers, it is said, proposes to foot the bill himself.

American ladies in London are boycotting French stores because of expressions in France of sympathy with Spain in the war with the United States.

Secretary of War Alger has asked congress to create an additional office in that department, viz: second assistant secretary of war, with a salary of $4,000 a year.

A cyclone is reported to have destroyed a great part of Bima, a seaport town of the island of Sumbawa, Malay Archipelago, causing the death of thousands of persons.

England is strengthening her Pacific naval force and fortifications. It is intimated that England will soon make a move in that section that will startle the world.

President McKinley has saved the pen with which he signed the resolution of congress extending thanks to admiral Dewey and his men. It will be presented to the admiral on his return to this country.

Japan transferred Wei-Hai-Wei to China on Monday. On Tuesday the British landed a force to occupy the place and British and Chinese flags were hoisted side by side. Later on the Chinese flag will be lowered.

Forty-two persons are known to have lost their lives as the result of the tornado which swept over parts of eastern Iowa, western Illinois and southern Wisconsin on Wednesday night. The property loss will run into the hundreds of thousands.

Pennsylvania's Troops.

Present Location of the Several Regiments of the Keystone State.

The location of the various organizations that comprised the National Guard of this State before being sworn in as United States Volunteers is at present as follows :

First Regiment, Colonel Wendell P. Bowman, at Camp Thomas, Chickamauga, Ga., assigned to Third Brigade, Second Division, First Provisional Army Corps.

Second Regiment, First Battalion, Colonel J. Biddle Porter, at Du Pont Powder Works, Montchanin, Del. : Second Battalion, Lieutenant Colonel H. T. Dechert, at Pennsgrove, N. J., Powder Works.

Third Regiment, Colonel Robert Ralston, at Tampa, Fla., assigned to First Brigade, Second Division, First Provisional Army Corps.

Fourth Regiment, Colonel D. B Case, at Camp Thomas, Chickamauga Ga., assigned to Second Brigade, First Division, First Provisional Army Corps.

Fifth Regiment, Colonel Theodore Burchfield, at Camp Thomas, Chickamauga, Ga., assigned to First Brigade, Third Division, First Provisional Army Corps.

Sixth Regiment, Colonel J. W. Schall, at Camp Alger. Falls Church. Va.

Eighth Regiment, Colonel T. F. Hoffman, at Camp Alger, Falls Church Va.

Ninth Regiment, Colonel C. B. Dougherty, at Camp Thomas, Chickamauga, Ga., assigned to Third Brigade, Third Division, First Provisional Army Corps.

Tenth Regiment, Colonel A. L. Hawkins, at Camp Richmond, San Francisco, Cal., en route for Manila.

Twelfth Regiment, Colonel J. B. Coryell, at Camp Alger, Falls Church, Va.

Thirteenth Regiment, Colonel H. A. Coursen, at Camp Alger, Falls Church, Va.

Fourteenth Regiment, Colonel W. J. Glenn, at Camp Hastings, Mount Gretna, unassigned.

Fifteenth Regiment, Colonel W. A. Kreps, at Camp Hastings, Mount Gretna, unassigned.

Sixteenth Regiment, Colonel W. J. Hulings, at Chickamauga, Ga., assigned to Third Brigade, First Division, First Provisional Army Corps.

Eighteenth Regiment, Colonel N. M. Smith, at Camp Hastings, Mount Gretna, unassigned.

First Troop, Captain J. C. Groome, at Camp Hastings, Mount Gretna, unassigned.

Sheridan Troop, Captain C. S. W. Jones, at Camp Hastings, Mount Gretna, unassigned.

Governor's Troop, Captain F. M. Ott, at Camp Hastings. Mount Gretna, unassigned.

Battery A. Captain B. H. Warburton, at Newport, News, Va.

Battery B. Captain A. E. Hunt, at Camp Thomas, Chickamauga, Ga.

Battery C. Captain George Waters, at Newport, News, Va.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD'S NEW DOUBLE-TRACK LINE TO ATLANTIC CITY.

With the new schedule of early summer trains in effect May 28th, the West Jersey and Seashore Railroad practically opens to travel its new double-track line from Camden and Broad Street Station to Atlantic City.

During the Winter and Spring the line from Camden to Atlantic City has been actually rebuilt. The old light rails have been replaced by new steel rails weighing one hundred pounds to the yard, and an entirely new road has been constructed by the grading necessary for the double tracks.

The grade crossing over the tracks of the Jersey Southern Railway at Winslow has been eliminated by the building of an elevated roadway high above the intersecting tracks, and thus enabling the fastest trains to pass this point without slackening speed. An absolutely new roadbed has been constructed across the meadows. Upon the magnificent foundation of the old Camden & Atlantic roadbed, which has been building by the accumulated work of forty years, thousands of carloads of gravel and sand have been placed to the depth of six feet from the surface up, so that the tracks are elevated above the height of the storm tides. In order that the elevated tracks may the better withstand the action of storm tides, canals have been opened at intervals to carry the accumulated water beneath the roadway and the exposed sides of the embankment have been thickly coated with the heavy and adhesive soil dug from the meadows. The new track is as firm as the old ever was, and with these protections and reinforcements it will stand firmly the brunt of any ordinary storm. The new roadway has been coated with an application of oil so as to free it from the dust naturally incident to the new grading.

Under these improved conditions the West Jersey and Seashore's double-tracked lines to Atlantic City form the finest and best line of railroad to any Summer resort in America. The speed of trains both from Broad Street Station and Camden will be materially accelerated and the time of transit proportionately reduced. The rolling stock and equipment will be fully up to the high standard maintained by the Pennsylvania Railroad.

The Summer traveler to Atlantic City by this popular route will enjoy the finest facilities offered by any railroad in the world.

McClure's Magazine for June.

While conserving its general literary interests, *McClures Magazine* for June makes good its title of a War Number; and is really an unparalleled achievement in making a monthly periodical fully representative of the great interest of the hour, without any sacrifice of literary and artistic quality. The editors explain that to accomplish this, they had practically to make the number over a second time, casting aside part of it after it had gone to press.

Beginning with an effective patriotic cover, designed by Mr. Kenyon Cox, and a frontispiece portrait of the commander of the armies, General Miles, the special character of the number is continued by an article, admirable in tone and abundant in information, by General Fitzhugh Lee, giving the observations and impressions gathered by him as Consul-General at Havana on Cuba, and its people and government, and the war for freedom. This is fully illustrated with portraits of Cuban rulers and leaders and pictures of Cuban scenes and incidents. General Miles contributes an article recording his recent observations of armies and commanders in Europe; and this too is very fully illustrated. Stephen Bonsal, writing from Admiral Sampson's flagship, the very centre of operations, tells the story of the movements and adventures of the blockading fleet; and his article is illustrated from photographs taken by him aboard the flagship. James Barnes contributes some stirring "Songs of the Ships of Steel"; L. A. Coolige tells some heroic stories of Dewey, Sampson, and the other fighting leaders: Joseph Earle Stevens writes of Manila out of his own experience as a resident there; and William Allen White, the author of the "Boyville" stories, in a sketch of real poetic quality describes the mustering and departure of the volunteers. There is still other war matter in the number, including a noble war hymn by Henry Newbolt; and there are an interesting instalment of Anthony Hope's novel, an excellent short story by Octave Thanet, and Charles A. Dana's recollections of his own connection with the Secret Service and of an historic visit to General Sheridan.

We have received the latest sample book of society address cards and are prepared to supply cards with beautiful designs and in great variety to Masons of all degrees, Odd Fellows, Knights of Malta, Knights of the Golden Eagle, Junior O. U. A. M., G. A. R., Union Veteran League, Sons of Veterans, Royal Arcanum, P. O. S. of A. Also cards for Firemen, Christian Endeavors and many other organizations. Call and see samples. tf.

Note What People Say.

RAVEN CREEK, PA., May 19, 1898.

This is to certify that we have used the Home Comfort Range for five years, and will say that it is perfect in every respect. It has no equal as a baker. We consider it by far the cheapest range any one can buy, as it has already saved its price in fuel. Will say to my neighbors buy one and be convinced.

Respectfully,
MR. & MRS. C. E. ALBERTSON,
MILES W. MOSS,
ELIZA PHILLIPS.

This is to certify that having used the Home Comfort Range for five years we can cheerfully recommend it to any one as being the best cooking apparatus we ever had. We find it a perfect baker and cooker, a great fuel saver, and would not part with it.

MR. M. MOSS, Mossville, Pa.
MRS. ELIJAH HESS, Elk Grove, Pa.

FAIRMOUNT SPRINGS, PA., May, 19, 1898.

We purchased one of the Home Comfort Ranges five years ago and are pleased to say it gives entire satisfaction; for heating and baking it is superior to all other ranges, it taking one-half the fuel of our cast iron stove; also for cleanliness it can not be surpassed; there is an ample supply of hot water at all times.

MRS. MARTHA SUTLIFF,
MR. O. W. HESS,
MR. & MRS. J. N. PENNINGTON,
MR. G. W. SUTLIFF.

BENTON, PA., May, 20, 1898.

We have been using a Home Comfort Range for five years and are pleased to say it gives entire satisfaction. We would not do without ours; would recommend it to any one wishing a first-class range.

MR. & MRS. D. M. VERDINE,
MR. & MRS. MARTIN ALBERTSON.

Wrought Iron Range Co., St. Louis, Mo.

6-2-4t.

100,000 More To Be Called.

Governor Hastings said on Saturday that the President of the United States will call in a short time for 100,000 more volunteers for the national army, and this, it is believed, will afford an opportunity for the guard now being formed and the numerous military organizations throughout the state to enter the service of Uncle Sam. The call may come about the 15th of this month. From the general impression of men well posted on military matters the call will be for men for new regiments not simply to fill up those already in the field as was contemplated in the second call of two weeks ago.

NOTICE.

R. H. Ringler is our authorized collector, and is now engaged in calling upon town subscribers.

WANTED. A Normal School Catalogue for 1883-4. Please report price at this office.

THE BROADWAY

Progressive Store-keeping

Does not mean gigantic profits. It means doing business—continually — constantly — selling seasonable goods, even at a loss before holding them over for many months.

We are Progressive Store-keepers

And will sell thousands of dollars worth of seasonable stuff while you most want them. This is the argument for the great June business.

Large Turkish bath toilet soap, 4 cakes for 5c.
Special values in white counterpanes at 98c 1.07 and $1.25.
Curtain scrim, 10 yds for 45c
Sash curtain materials, 10, 19, 25c yd.
Linen towels, 10, 15, 24c ea
Ladies' hemstitched handkerchiefs, 5, 10, 25c ea.
Black India linen, 12, 16c yd
Time books, 2c ea
Men's laundried white shirts, short bosoms, 69c ea.
Ladies' ribbed vests, 4, 8, 13c ea
Heavy black silk mitts, 24c pr
Large leather belt pins, 8c ea
Elastic corset lacers, 2c ea
Aluminum thimbles, 1c ea
Men's favorite garters, 10c pr
Military hat pins, 5c ea
Bone collar buttons, 3c doz
Agency for Butterick Patterns.
June styles now ready.
Subscribe for the "Glass of Fashion," 25c per year at our store.

Respectfully Submitted to the Cash Trade Only by

THE BROADWAY CASH STORE,

Moyer's New Building, Main Street,

BLOOMSBURG.

SHOES.

Good Value,

Best Styles.

Popular Prices.

Are the essential features of our carefully selected Shoe Stock. Our 26 years experience and spot cash buying enables us to furnish you with the best there is for the money.

Our line of

UNDERWEAR and HOSIERY

is complete.

W. H. Moore.

COR. SECOND AND IRON STS.

Bloomsburg.

JONAS LONG'S SONS' WEEKLY CHATS.

WILKES-BARRE, PA.,

Thursday, June 9th, 1898.

Millinery.

The first real showing of Summer Millinery may be seen here this week. Beautiful, of course; it's the character of the store to do all things right. Millinery is no exception. The store would bank its reputation on Millinery alone. Thus are things to be seen here, newest in style, most up-to-date in design and lowest in price. Read the following special sale items:

Violets, nice large bunches at 10c.

Rose Sprays, with foliage, in beautiful clusters, and in all colors, at 11c.

Flowers, foliage, just like the real, large bunches of Poppies, Lilacs, Daisies, Bluets, Foliage, at 19c.

Children's Trimmed Sailors at 15c.

Special sale of Children's Straw Flats, just the thing for Summer wear, in all colors, white and leghorn, at 25c.

Ladies' Fine Trimmed Sailors, in white, black, blue and brown, instead of their price, 49c., are marked at 39c.

A large assortment of Children's Trimmed Leghorn and Straw Hats, with wreaths, at 39c.

Specially interesting are the Ladies' Trimmed Hats from $1.98 to $2.98 that have been reduced for this sale to 98c.

Ladies' Shirt Waists.

Fine White Lawn Shirt Waists, with pointed yoke back, blouse front, laundried collar and soft finished cuffs, 95c.

Fine Lawn Waists, with yoke of insertion and tucks, shirred blouse fronts, $1.48 and $2.25.

White Goods.

India Linons, from 6c. per yard to 30c.

Persian Lawns, 32 inches wide, at 25c., 28c., 35c., 40c.

French Muslins, 45 inches wide, at 35c. to 68c.

Plain and Dotted Swisses, from 15c. to 35c.

French Organdies, 72 inches wide 38c. to 68c.

Wash Goods.

New styles of Challies, the 6c. kind, at 3½c.

Corded Dimity, new patterns, light, medium and dark grounds, the 8c. quality, now 4½c.

The 10c. kind, extra weight Ginghams and Seersuckers, in stripes and checks, reduced to 6c.

36-inch wide Percales, instead of their price 10c., at 7c.

40-inch Lawns and Jaconets, were 12½c. and 15c., special at 9½c.

Zephyr Broche Organdies, light and dark grounds, usually sold at 16c., our price, 10c.

Large lot of new styles Dimities, Lappets, Organdies, at 12½c.

Imported Organdies, were 31c., new styles, sale price, 20c.

French Organdies, light, medium and dark grounds, special designs to be seen here only 30c., 35c., 40c.

Organdie Lawn, for lining Organdies, that was 15c.. all the new shades now at 12½c.

Cotton Bedford Suiting, in all colors—light blue, white, pink, cream, cardinal, black, navy, at 25c.

Summer Underwear.

Ladies' Sleeveless Ribbed Vests, crochet neck and cape 8c.

Ladies' Jersey Ribbed Vests, sleeveless with crochet neck and sleeve, 10c.

Ladies' Fine Sleeveless Ribbed Vests, V shape neck, taped in neck and sleeve, finished with crochet lace, 12½c.

Ladies, extra size Vests, in white and ecru, low neck, short sleeves, also low neck, sleeveless, 19c.

Ladies' Knit Corset Covers, finished with neat lace in neck, 25c.

Children's Sleeveless Ribbed Vests, finished with pink, blue and white lace, 7c.

Misses' Fine Jersey Ribbed Vests and Pants, high neck and short sleeves; low neck and short sleeves, 15c.

Jonas Long's Sons

Greater Wilkes-Barre's Greatest